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Poet's Corner.

"Thy Will be Done."

I'd say, we suffer and we strife,
Not less nor more as men than boys;
With grizzled beards at forty-five,
As frisk, at twelve in corduroys.
And if, in time of reared youth,
We learned at home to love and pray,
Pray Heaven that early Love and Truth
May never wholly pass away.

And in the world, as in the school,
I'd say how fate may change and shift;
The prize is sometimes with the fool,
The race not always to the swift.
The strong may yield, the good may fall,
The great man be a vulgar clown,
The knave be fitted over all,
The kind cast pitilessly down.

Who knows the inscrutable design?
Blessed be He who took and gave!
Why should your mother, Charles, not mine,
Be weeping at her darling's grave?
We bow to Heaven that will'd it so,
That darkly rules the fate of all,
That sends the respite or the blow,
That's free to give or to recall.

This crowns his feast with wine and wit:
Who brought him to that mirth abd state?
His betters, see below him sit,
Or hunger hopeless at the gate.
Who bade the mud from Dives' wheel
To sprin the rags of Lazarus?
Come, brother, in the dust we kneel,
Confessing Heaven that ruled it thus.
THACKERAY.

CONSISTENCY.

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

"Can't think of such a thing! what, pay that large bill these hard times? Wife, you are entirely too extravagant; it must be stopped at once, or I shall be compelled to fail." Said Edward Jones to his pert little wife, as she held before him a bill of $60,00. Her eyes beamed with mischief, and now making the wryest face imaginable she said—

"Now Edward, I hope you do not call $60 a large bill."

"Sixty dollars! yes I do call it a large amount these hard times. Where in the world do you think I can get all that money from? It is very certain that money cannot be picked up in the street, I verily believe that women think it makes no kind of difference at all how much money they expend upon dress; why in the world do you all wear so much finery? It certainly does not add to your looks at all. 'Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most;' so says the poet."

"In my opinion, Edward, that the gentlemen are far more extravagant than the ladies. They are for ever puffing away at a cigar which costs at least six cents. But it is nothing, I know, for them to smoke sixty cents per day—oh, no! that is not extravagant, by any manner of means—not a bit of it."

Minnie tossed her head, pouted her pretty lips, which looked like newly ripened strawberries. She was waiting to hear the answer which Mr. Jones would give to her remarks.

"Well, you know, Minnie, that smoking is a luxury which gentlemen so much enjoy."

"Well, now I want to know if we don't enjoy dressing?"

"But fine dressing is something so superfluous."

"I suppose, then, that smoking is not superfluous at all; would you not think me decieved if I were to roll up a parcel of bank notes and burn them? I know you would; I consider smoking cigars the very same."

"Well, now, Minnie, do you know how many I smoke during the day?"

"No; for I never took the trouble to count them."

"Well, I am exceedingly moderate in smoking—only six or eight."

"Oh, I do not care how many cigars you smoke. Tell me, are you not going to pay this bill?"—a small one it is—(an ironical smile followed the last remark.)

"Small bill, Minnie! nonsense; where am I to get sixty dollars from?"

"That I cannot tell."

"You ought then, to be more prudent, and not incur any such expenses, since you know it is out of my power to meet the payment of such large bills."

"Small bills, Minnie! nonsense; where are the two pairs of embroidered sheets at £120 each pair; dinner napkins £20 and £30 the dozen collar piece; and a pair of Manchettes 700 francs (£28.) These are proofs of that extravagance in the dress on the part of French elegantes, which people actually will not believe in England, but which are of really common occurrence. These manchettes of £28 correspond to another instance of wasteful extravagance which I have known to be committed by ladies with whom I have the honor of being personally acquainted, and who are, in other respects, perfectly irreproachable, viz, the wastefulness of putting on a new pair of boots every day, and wearing at least two if not three pairs of gloves a day.

Shawls a la Mode.—The following extract from a letter from Scotland will doubtless prove very interesting to male shawl wearers hereabouts, and will post them up as the most fashionable mode of wearing them;

When I left home our dandies were *pinning* their shawls under their chin, and at the waist, and thus fettered they get over the ground about as graceful as a half-hipped Shanghai. The shawl is worn here very generally by all classes, and in Edinburgh dandies have a variety of fanciful styles of arranging it, but usually it is thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened with a half tie under the right shoulder, thence carried around the waist, opposite, and fastened with another tie.

Matrimonial Advertisements.

The February number of the *Knickerbocker* has a pleasant article on this topic. The writer makes the following estimate of the proportion of these silly affaire which are genuine. Out of 100 there are:

50—Manufactured by the editor himself.

20—inserted as "draws" or "sells" by jolly young gentlemen.

20—are baits set for *non legitimate* purposes.

10—are the thing itself.

"The unsoundness of matrimonial advertisements," he goes on to say, "appears clear as mud, in the fact that they are most always in for only a single insertion. Should think myself that if a man really wanted a wife he'd be willing to go rather more than four shillings to start her up. Still the rule is'nt clear grit, for a chap in Cincinnati who tried it on a single time, found that it worked to a charm. In answer to his proclamation he received seven hundred and ninety-four letters, thirteen daguerreotype likenesses of ladies, two gold finger rings, seventeen locks of hair, one copy of Dr. Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor," one thimble, two dozen shirt buttons, and a cook book!"

We copy a number of specimens from the New York *Herald*, and other papers. There is an amusing pull in the following:

WANTED.—A wife, by a young man 25 years of age, prepossessing in appearance, of excellent family, and a good moral character. *He wishes her to be single*, about his own age, rather good family and good looking. Please address, with real name, x. y. z, Baltimore, Md.

The replies to such advertisements are sometimes literary curiosities. We copy one or two specimens. The first indicates the kind of culture one would naturally expect in the writer of such a missive;

——SI, N. Y, June 2d.

SIR: I am desirus of meating a gent as will suit my views, I wants a pigstrong man and Have one thousand $ which I will give to get a Decent handle to my name I am dirty and you must Be satisfied with this and address

ISADOOR.

The following, from a German widow, is amusing from the writer's imperfect acquaintance with English:

LEONARD STRASS, NEW YORK.——
TO DE HIGH WEL-BORN MASTER ATVERDISER!

SIR: I peea a foreign widow and might like to become me a Mano. I been goot looking, have git 400 Thalers, and teach Musik, Vokal and Instrumental. I vere'ch also good to kooken, wroschen, scrubben, irenen, sewen on puttouen, and alle dings of Hous, hold-erel. On my Bassport vich I kits from de High Royal Serene Oderamtsinspekterregiater in de doun of Stuttgart, vere I was geborn, you reads dat I hafe some religion, prodestant hair, plonde profession, musikd eyes, blue eyebrows, arching age twendy-dwo hands, small chricters, good comblexion, dirdy feet, nen arms; I drust to agree to yourself in all de order little particulars. If you bees a solid Mann and bees also no enemis to valtzen on Sountay, den we gies married.

Your obedientest to vaiting,
WILHELMINE BEGIEIG.

Arrival of the AMERICA.

Halifax, 29th Feb'y, 1856.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. Wickman, arrived at this port this morning, *en route* for Boston. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday the 19th inst. Her advices are consequently one week later than those received by the *Asia* at New York.

The *America* brings no tidings of the missing steamship *Pacific*.

Politically, nothing of importance had transpired during the week, but in a commercial sense the news is important.

Some excitement still existed in England respecting the troubles with the United States.

An important and interesting debate took place in Parliament on the evening prior to the *America's* departure, touching American affairs.

The Peace Congress was to meet at Paris during the following week, and pending that event, all was quiet.

The sales of cotton during the week aggregated about 90,000 bales; the market closing on Saturday at an advance of fully ¼ on the quotations advised by the *Asia*.

In Breadstuffs a slight decline had taken place on all descriptions, and dullness pervaded the market. Provisions were unchanged, although in some cases lower prices had been accepted.

The London Money market, under the influence of rumors of a new loan, was quite stringent, and in consequence considerable fluctuations had taken place. The closing quotation on Friday was 91¼ a 91¾.

The *Herman* arrived at Southampton on the morning of Sunday, 20th. *Arago* sailed from Southampton Wednes'y 13th. The *Baltic* arrived on Monday. *Ariesson* arrived at Southampton morning of 14th, towing Dutch brig *Amia Marie*, which she found in distress with a valuable cargo, and towed 350 miles. Clipper *Dreadnought* arrived at Liverpool on morning of Saturday 9th, bringing news from America to Jan'y 24th. The Liverpool and Philad'a steamers resume sailing next month.

PEACE CONGRESS.—Conference was expected to open on Monday 18th Feb'y, but the non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pasha will postpone the meeting till probably Thursday 21st. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris, and the Russian ambassador is once more brilliant.

Marquis Dazeuta has declined the appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary in favor of Count Cavour. Clarendon leaves London to-day, 16th, for Paris. Ali Pasha had left Constantinople.

The London *Advertiser* says that Austria and France both wished for the admission of Prussia, but Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* professes to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the 5th point, and that England will be outvoted in the Congress if she attempts to make a *sine qua non* of the disarming of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England as to the non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of Consuls into all ports of the Black Sea; but neither France nor Austria consider the raising of Russian forts on the Circassian coast as required by the interests of Europe Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black Sea port.

The Allies have exploded the last of the Sebastopol docks. Fort Nicholas is mined. The Russians fire heavily from the north side. English Regiments are preparing to return home. French Army received the news of peace very badly.

JAN'Y 26th.—Six boats attempted a surprise from the North side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French.

The Peace news caused some excitement in the Russian armies, and the preparations making for an attack on Gen'l Austemarres' division, countermanded.

PRINCIPALITIES.—Vienna letters state that negotiations relative to the Principalities are still unsettled. Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of affording representative Institutions. It is said that point will be reserved for settlement at Paris, after the treaty of peace is signed.

ASIA.—The Russians gave a *fete* to Gen. Williams and Pasha, at Tiflis

Advices from Trebizond,—Jan 29th,—state that the Russians had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia, and had retired towards Erivan.

Murray, the British Minister from Persia, is snowed up at Tabreeze

GREAT BRITAIN.—A debate occurred in the House of Commons on Friday night. Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to their relations with the United States, and moved for the production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States, relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampton. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Britain, and that it then would be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the law of the United States prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in early days the Republic had required the French Minister of the period to be removed for such infraction of laws. Their jealousy of this was therefore only natural. He proceeded to show from documents read at late trials in the United States, that Mr. Crampton knew he was breaking the law. Next he took means to evade it, and thereby was supported in the evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia and the Governor General of Canada, and urged to it by the home Gov't. Under these circumstances, Roebuck contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology which the British Government tendered was a delusion upon the House and country. He therefore called first for a specific answer to this question,—What instructions were given to Crampton next for an expression of opinion on the part of the House that they were no parties to this violation of the law of the U. States?

Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston replied, depending the Government and stating that the correspondence would be found as soon as the last despatch from the American Government had been announced. Palmerston then launched forth into a fierce invective against Roebuck, whom he called a mouthpiece of calumnies uttered in the United States. He contended that no man could more strongly feel the calamities which would attend on a conflict between Britain and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country; but it was one thing to entertain a friendly sentiment towards a kindred people, and another to entertain a feeling of self respect. It was incumbent upon those who were charged with public interest, to cultivate both these sentiments, for the interests of peace were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, and a calamity arising from a state of war would be equally disastrous. That with a Government had to consider was the justice of its course, and what was befitting the dignity and honor of the country. He was persuaded that this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, but whatever might be said in popular speeches in America, and notwithstanding such ebullitions as the House had just heard, which savored of anything but a tendency to conciliate differences, he was persuaded that there were right feelings in the people of the United States that valued the friendship of the people of this Empire, and that the interests of both were inseparably bound up with a continuance of friendly relations. He could not doubted that violent speeches must have a certain effect upon the sentiments of the people out of the House.

The subject then dropped.

The House then took up the discussion on the speech from the throne, upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, and continued the debate until the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Toronto, Feb, 22,

Mr. Bowes called attention to a placard which had been posted in the city that morning, tending to insult certain gentlemen from Lower Canada; and he did so, because there had since been a placard by the Orangemen of Toronto, repudiating the placard to which he had already referred. He had heard it asserted that this placard had been put out by persons who wanted to throw disrepute upon the service of the Orangemen, which was to be held this evening, or, as some persons thought, was intended to influence the decision of the House with reference to the Seat of Government. The Orangemen, however, in any case repudiated that placard. He was not Orangeman himself, but he had always tried to conciliate Orangemen and Catholics; and he believed that none but the enemies of both parties —the enemies, indeed, of peace—could have been the authors of that infamous proclamation. He ended by declaring that the Lower Canadian Roman Catholic gentlemen were as safe in this city as within the ramparts of the city of Quebec. The following are the two placards:—

"A LEVEE.—The Hon. Charles Wilson, member of the Legislative Council, and late Mayor of Montreal, who murdered nine Protestants by ordering them to be fired at on the 9th June, 1853, and for which service he received of the Pope the Order of St Gregory; he was honored by entertaining Bedini, the noncio of the Pope, and the murderer of Hugo Bassi, the Italian patriot, and for which glorious feat of butchery he was unceremoniously kicked out of the United States. Protestants and Orangemen are expected to attend Mr. Wilson's levee and do him merited homage. O'Farrell, the defender of the murderers, and the Gavazzi rioters, expected in a few days."

"ORANGEMEN.—The local Orangemen desire emphatically to repudiate any knowledge of or connection with the incendiary placard which appeared this morning headed "A Levee," and in which the name of the Orangemen has been most unwarrantably used. Orangemen, we need hardly caution you not to be misled or deceived by such contrivances of your insidious enemies.

"O. R. GOWAN, Grand Master,
"RICHARD DENBSEY, Dy. G. M.
"BROCK ROUSSEAX, D. G. M."

Sir A. McNab said that perhaps too much had been made of the placard alluded to by the notices now taken of it. He thought there could be no doubt that the Lower Canadian gentlemen now in Toronto would be perfectly safe from insult from any portion of the community.

Mr. Loranger thought the publication of the placard in question showed the necessity for moderation when religious subjects were touched on; for it could not be doubted that violent speeches must have a certain effect upon the sentiments of the people out of the House.

The subject then dropped.

The House then took up the discussion on the speech from the throne, upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, and continued the debate until the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Toronto, Feb. 27.

Last night the Speaker announced that, in conformity with the Statute in that regard, he had that day issued his writ for an election for the County of Renfrew.

The debate on the address was brought to a close and the debate passed, and the members of the Executive Council belonging to the House should wait on his Excellency to know when he would receive it.

At the conclusion of the debate a very warm personal altercation took place between Mr. Brown, Mr. Att. Gen. Macdonald, the Postmaster, Solicitor Gen. Smith, in reference to Mr. Brown's conduct as a Pecuniary Commissioner; the Att. Gen. stated that he was prepared to prove that he had been guilty of falsification of evidence—of garbling of evidence.

Mr. Brown announced that he should to-day move for a committee to inquire into the matter.

To-day, after routine business, Mr. Brown moved for a committee of seven to investigate the charge preferred against him by the Atty. Gen. The debate succeeded the time of the House up to the time the House rose, at six o'clock.

Toronto, Feb 28.

On motion of Mr. James Smith, an address was ordered for a return of the parties with whom commutation has been made under the Provincial statute, 8 Vic. cap. 2, sec. 3, with the age of the parties, and the amounts paid to them respectively, &c.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the law of evidence, to give parties a right to testify in cases where they are interested, after giving notice to that effect.

On motion of Mr. Papin for an address calling for a list showing the names of the returning officers for the general election of 1854, who made to the government the return required by the 65th section of the 12th Vic., cap. 27, and who annexed thereto all the necessary vouchers. Of the returning officers of the said general election who made returns without annexing thereto all the necessary vouchers. Those returning officers who did not make such returns.

Mr. Att'y. Gen. Drummond hoped he would allow it to stand over for a time, because of an inquiry into this subject by a commission now appointed and ordered to report as soon as possible.

Mr Papin assented.

Mr. Bellingham introduced a bill to erect part of the township of Chatham, in the county of Argenteuil, into a separate municipality, which was read a first time.

Mr. Somerville introduced a bill to establish a circuit court for the county of Huntingdon, and part of the county of Chateauguay. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to prevent the issue of execution against the lands of testators or intestate persons without notice to the heirs or devisees, which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Charles Daoust for an address for a copy of the report of A. Laure, Esq., concerning the damage occasioned by the dam at the head of Beauharnois canal—the Commissioner of public works prayed him to delay it until the report was completed. It was not now complete.

Mr. Charles Daoust introduced a bill to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council, which was read a first time.

Mr. Loranger called attention to the question whether a colonial legislature could repeal the right of appeal, which had been said by some to be an inherent right of the crown.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill for the suppression of lotteries. Read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Cooke, an address was ordered for any correspondence which may have passed between the imperial and Provincial governments on the subject of the assumption by this province of the canals, lands and other properties belonging to the Board of Ordnance in Canada.

Mr. Masson inquired of ministers whether it is the intention of government to introduce any measure during the present session to provide for the payment of Registrars and their deputies who have acted as returning officers under the Municipal and Road Act of 1855.

Mr. Att'y. Gen'l Drummond said the Registrars had been appointed to for their accounts. Till they obtained them they could not say what they should do.

On motion of Mr. Loranger an address was ordered for a return relative to the cases which may have been lost in removing the Seat of Government from Quebec to Toronto, and a description of the contents of boxes of archives and Parliamentary documents lost on the way.

Mr. Laberge introduced a bill to amend the second section of the Act 18 Vic. Cap. 86, to secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly, which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Bureau, an address was ordered for a financial statement relative to the municipalities of Upper and Lower Canada—to show the municipalities which have obtained money under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and the extent of their debts, and the provision made for the payment of interest thereon.

On motion of Mr. J. B. E. Dorion, an address was ordered for a detailed statement of the sums expended for the support of common schools in Upper and Lower Canada for the year 1856.

Mr. J. B. E. Dorion introduced a bill for the protection of squatters in the townships of Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Young moved an address for a copy of an opinion furnished by Sir L. H. Lafontaine to the department of public works as to the right of the Crown to the beach around the Island of Montreal.

Att'y-Gen. Drummond said it would be furnished the hon. member privately, but not on an address; it was not a public document.

On motion of Mr. Loranger, a committee, to be composed of the Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Cameron, J. S. Macdonald, and Messrs. T. Fortier, A. A. Dorion, Brown, and the mover, was appointed to revise and amend the rules and standing orders of the House.

☞ A Letter from Port-au-Prince, Hayti dates to Jan. 27th states that it is sickly there. The writer says—"I never saw it worse. It has now, the last spell, lasted 15 months, and it seems as if it would never cease. Vessels are losing nearly half their crews. Hardly a man escapes the fever who has not already had it." The Emperor Soulogue is still on the lines with an army of 6,000 men.

The English Press on American Relations.

(From the London Times, Feb. 4.)

At a moment when an honorable peace is likely to be dearer than ever, and when we have been made to feel the momentous significance that may attach to the merest trifle, our readers will not hear without concern the first overt act of the American quarrel. The Executive of the United States has internal as well as external difficulties to encounter, the former not so much of its own making as the latter, and considerably more urgent. In fact, it appears that the whole machine of the Legislature has been brought to a dead lock, and that a state of things exists sufficiently alarming to a patriotic and sensible citizen, yet offering a fruitful opportunity to a dashing and reckless statesmanship.—It is not for us to say how knots of this sort ought to be untied. When anything of this kind happens to our own Parliament—and it has happened more than once in the present generation—the good sense of the country is sure to speak out and not in vain. The truth is, that in this country, factions, strong as they are, do not constitute the whole of the community; but from the court to the peasant there are numberless persons and institutions independent of party, and averse to excess. It is evident by far otherwise in America. A social tyranny there compels almost every man to choose his side and join the party, be does not always feel it. So, when the sides are struck, and the actors told off, there remain no moderators of the controversy, no umpires of the strife, scarce, indeed, a dispassionate spectator of the scene.

From the tenor of the recent intelligence from the States, it is plain that the President is as much absorbed in one of the parties now dividing the House of Representatives as the merest placeman in our own House of Commons, and he has been compelled to give his friends such decisive support as could be expected from an act of annoyance to this country. Every day we expect to hear that our Minister at Washington has received his passport and is on his way home. That, of course, will compel a similar proceeding on our part with regard to the American Minister. Mr. Crampton and Mr. Buchanan, the two inoffensive gentlemen representing their Governments at Washington and London, will probably cross each other on the Atlantic.

Happily the relations between the two countries do not wholly depend on these two gentlemen; and we know, by West as well as personal experience, what it is possible for two States to go on as well—indeed, it has been miraculously asserted better—without diplomatic representatives. A channel can always be found for any communication one government may wish to make to another. It is possible, then, the only result of this misunderstanding will be that for some time we shall only have one Englishman the more, and one American the less among us. We would very much rather it were otherwise; but as England has really apologised enough to satisfy ten European empires, we cannot hold her responsible for the estrangement. There are people whom it is impossible to quarrel with, and there are people with whom the impossibility is of the contrary sort; and, if the U. States refuse to be pacified with the ample satisfaction already tendered, we must put them also in the list of those with whom we can honestly declare our entire belief, that in all England there is not one reasonable man who would desire to see the United States insulted or lowered in the eyes of the world by being compelled to any act of self-abasement. It would be felt that the disgrace recoiled on those who had compelled it, and that if we had compelled it there would have been something unnatural in the exigence of our pride. Surely there must be many in the States who are still so much like Englishmen as to have the same feeling for those from whom they have sprung! to the world at large the difference between an Englishman and an American is not so considerable, we may even say, as our national vanity might suggest. The son is thought not so very unlike the parent; and when they fall out our enemies only say it is the same arrogant temper developed in two different relations. In this instance the parent has shown a more than common anxiety to not shock mankind with a spectacle of a domestic quarrel. We have made apologies to our flesh and blood such as no earthly power could have extorted from us. But there are powers beyond which no consideration whatever should carry us, seeing that it is the duty of every State, as of every individual, to preserve its self-respect, which is, in fact, its moral existence. The Republican form of government has only to ask the people whether they wish it to make more sacrifices to the United States than one gentleman makes to another, and the answer will be the same, quite as unanimous as when people were lately asked whether they would allow Russia to extinguish our ally in the East.

There is too much reason to fear that the powerful weapon which no consideration in the Old World put aside or withstruction on the reluctance of the Western Powers to go to war. We have even been ourselves accused of fostering her delusion. It is necessary, therefore, to guard against that mistake. We are perfectly aware, none more so, of the extreme loss, difficulty, and risk of such a war as a class of Republican zealots are endeavoring to force upon us. We are aware that we should at once interrupt the most valuable portion of our commerce, and that our merchants would find a foe, as well as a rival, in every part of the world. We are aware that we should have to deal with an enemy inheriting all our enterprise and daring, but not burdened as we are, by a national debt and a host of incapables, or trammelled by a Court, an aristocracy and this routine, of which the Report from the Crimea we publish elsewhere, discloses such sadly fantastic examples. We do not forget how quickly the United States raised the armies that reduced Mexico and wrested from her whole provinces. We know that 25,000,000 of men of European, and chiefly British blood, are not to be despised. We could hardly expect to suffer much less damage than we could inflict Nevertheless, we have not the least doubt in the world that the British people, even with all this put before them, would rather go to war at once than submit to national degradation. They would rather see their manufactories shut up, their machinery rust, and their ships rot in port, than require Government to render to any foreign Power a more humbling apology than the occasion required. The Americans must therefore reckon on an obstinate resistance, if they drive us to it.—Let them count the cost before they take any fatal steps, else, after two or three years, they will make the calculation in vain. The British people are very slow to go to war, but they are still slower to make peace, and will never make a dishonorable one.

The Making of a New Party.

From the Leader.

A report was current yesterday evening, that a meeting of the Conservative members had been held during the day, at the office of Mr. John H. Cameron. There were about twelve present, and among them we are told were, Messrs. Murney, Powell, McCann, Yielding, Gamble and Shaw. Mr. W. Robinson, is also mentioned as being of the number —if not so, our columns are open to his contradiction. The object of this meeting was the formation of a distinct party, and after weighing all that could be said on the matter, it was agreed that Mr. Cameron should assume the leadership, and that those present should range themselves under his banner—at least so the story goes. We do not conceive that the Ministry have a great deal to fear from this new hatched opposition. For such in reality it may be called—if it be the intention of these 12 members always to vote together for or against, as their interests, and those of their supporters are carefully considered. But on the ground they can now segregate themselves it is difficult to state. On the formation of the Ministry, their supporters laid down certain principles on which they extended political allegiance These were clearly understood and agreed to. The question is the observance of any engagement? Is patronage the real sore point? Does Mr. Cameron feel agrieved that the Law Commission is not according to his nomination, and that his influence in the Cabinet is not the all-potent lever he has endeavored to make it out? We cannot see no other shadow of a reason for the combination. Union gives strength, and what two votes may not effect, twelve may; and this small clique, voting and acting together may have sufficient control to turn some of the pickings in a direction, where at present they do not fall. We cannot congratulate the twelve disciples which Mr. Cameron has gathered around him for their tact, we may for their candor. There is very little concealment in their motives and intentions. What other link but interest could bind them together? Not the most obtuse would think that they are the seed of a new political party,—the nucleus of a combination, which will gain sufficient strength to carry all before it A formation of this character would require some master-mind to reconcile differences—to control contentions—to direct, to concentrate, and to manœuvre—in a manner not to be expected in Hillyard Cameron. Mere readiness of speech is well enough in its way—but the antecedents of the would-be-premier shew that he has ever been guided only by one principle, if it may be so called; that of fulfilling the requirement of the moment:—At one time the supporter of Roman Catholic ascendancy—at another professing his readiness to attend a meeting which denied the right of the Roman Catholic emigrant to make Canada his home. In one place the strenuous supporter of a secularizing ministry—at another, professing to sustain the endowments of the Anglican church. Now in close connection with Flowerdown Puseyism, which every true churchman looks upon with loathing. In all cases the opponent of liberal concessions. What act of the Legislature can be attributed to him, by which society has been bettered and elevated? His whole career has been one of interference with the prospects, and the development of his fellow-mate. As a mere lawyer, with no literary taste—cold —without any of those generous impulses, which men of true ability possess, he has gone onwards—making the world believe that he can compass everything, and which has unfortunately the well being of the public at heart. But something more is required than assertion, and we look in vain through the whole of Mr. Cameron's political life, for any act which would lead us to hope, that he ever extended a thought to anything beyond himself, and the circle which he adopted him. We can congratulate the twelve on their new leader, and we shall look for the developments of the issue with some curiosity. Will these new friendships survive the session?

THE WRECK OF A STEAMSHIP.—Captain Berry, of ship *Andover*, at New Orleans from New York, reports that on the 26th January, lat. 27° 55, long 75° 32 he s'fell in with the guard and part of a wheel-house of a large steamship; passed very near and that the outside of the wheel-house was painted white."

It will be remembered that on the 8th instant, we commented on a report made by the ship Pocahontas, at Norfolk from Boston, which was, that on the 21st January in lat. 38° 55, long. 72° 10, she saw a steamship with a signal of distress, but could render no assistance owing to the wind blowing fresh from the west!

There may, possibly, be some connection between the Steamship in distress, seen by the Pocahontas on the 21st January, and the wreck of the steamship seen by the Andover on the 25th January. If the Captain of the Pocahontas had discharged the duties of humanity at sea, which are obligatory upon his profession, and had answered the signal of distress—no matter which way the wind blew, the public might be spared the anxiety, that will now be felt, to know what steamship it is that has been wrecked at sea.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ The Three Rivers *Inquirer* of yesterday says—"A gentleman here received a letter by this day's post from St. Sylvester, in which the writer says :—I have just time to add that Richard Kelly, (who was arraigned for the murder of Corrigan,) has been shot dead."

Arrival of the BALTIC.

FRESH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO CANADA!

New York, March 4th.

The *Baltic*, from Liverpool, arrived this forenoon, with four days later advices.

She brings no news of the *Pacific*.

Cotton dull and quiet; prices unchanged. Manchester market steady, and prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs slightly advanced, except wheat, which has declined 1s. In Flour there is an improved demand. Western Canal quoted 34s a 34s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 37s a 39s. Ohio, 39s. Corn opened heavy but improved at close; mixed corn is quoted at 33s; white, 36s.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Pork quiet at 81s 3d. In Beef there is an improved demand, 100s. for prime mess, and at retail 120s.

The Peace Conference opened on the 23rd. All the Envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in the re-establishment of peace continues.

The excitement respecting the American difficulty was not so great.

A large force of British troops is to be sent to Canada.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The *Baltic* arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock. She brings dates to the 20th.

The *Africa* arrived out on the 18th.

The London *Times* announces that the 16th Regiment and a battalion of Rifles are about to be despatched to Canada, and several other Regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful force in that country. It is rumored also, that almost every Regiment attached to the Home service has received intimation that their services will be required in that country.

The money market continues extremely tight, the demand being in excess of the supply.

The new loan is announced of £5,000,000, with a funding of Exchequer Bills to the extent of £3,000,000. As these amounts have to be paid in five instalments in the course of two months, demands will doubtless continue active and market stringent.

Consols improved on announcement of the loan to 91¼, but afterwards declined to 90¾ a 90⅞, at which quotations they closed.

The Rothschilds, it is said, propose taking the whole of the new loan.

There is much gossip about the peace conference.

Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia is sincerely desirous of peace, but if peace be not made within three or four weeks at the farthest from the opening of the Conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question.

Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor immediately on his arrival at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead.

A mulatto girl was found secreted on board the ship *Asterian* when she arrived at Liverpool, from New Orleans.

FRANCE.—NEWS INTERESTING.—The article in the *Assemblee Nationale* touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, England, has elicited some remarks, and is looked upon as an exhibition of French jealousy.

AUSTRIA.—Some additional particulars of the forthcoming Austrian amnesty have transpired. It is a very extensive one. All will be unconditional, and will be made known immediately to those individually concerned. Those who choose, can resume their citizenship at once, and be put in possession of their property; those who choose to return immediately may do so. Those who do neither will be considered dead and their property handed to their legal heirs

ASIA.—On the 5th Jan, six Battalions of Russians surprised a Battalion of Turks near Lengdids. The latter retreated and left their guns and baggage. They subsequently burned the Pasha's Palace and several villages.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, is married to the Princess of Oldenburgh, Alexandina Petrowna.

The London *Times* says under the head of Militia News;—"In addition to the 18th Regiment and a Battalion of Rifles, which are about to be despatched, it is understood to be the intention of the British Government to send out several other troops to B. N. America, so as to form a powerful force in that country. In anticipation of this step being taken, it is rumored that almost every Regiment attached to the home station has received private information that their services may be required in Canada, and such early notice has been given in order that the Regimental clothing made expressly for that station may be in readiness if the exigencies of the case should require the early supply of troops should move to that country."

The ship *Vanguard* had arrived at London with a cargo of rice from Madagascar, being the first importation of the kind received from that island.

While the *Persia* was lying at her pier in Jersey City, she attracted unusual attention.—A few days before her departure, in order to gratify curiosity, she was thrown open for examination to the public. Twelve and a-half cents were charged as an admission fee, and so large was the concourse of visitors, that a sum of over two thousand dollars was realized.—This was handed over to the city missionary societies, for the benefit of the poor.

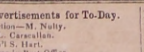
☞ The Montreal Telegraph Company have established an office in rear of the Reporter's box in the House of Assembly, whereby messages can be instantly sent off from the House to all parts of the country. This is a novel feature in the transmission of news, and will be of vast importance to the Press and to the Legislature. We trust it will also prove profitable to the enterprising Company who have established it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

We happen to know that DR. AYER'S *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills* are good medicines, and shall proclaim it because we do know it. We confidently believe there is a vast amount of relief from suffering for our afflicted fellow men wrapped up in these skilful preparations, and we shall first try use our little influence to make them known to those who need them.—*Philadelphia Sun's Times.*

Consumption, the great scourge by which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be actually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. Wistar's Cherry Balsam has cured hundreds within a few years. 28

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Books at Auction—M. Nulty.
Notice—D. E. Carscallan.
Notice—Sam'l S. Hart.
List of Letters in Post Office.
Schooner *Ellen* for sale.



Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the course of the debate on the Address, which we have observed with interest, the contest we have noticed grew warmer and warmer to the close. The fire from the opposition has been most terribly severe and effective. The speech of Mr. Brown was a masterpiece of logical power and forcible eloquence which swept everything before it, and excited applause even from the treasury benches The inconsistency and broken pledges of the Coalition Ministry, their truckling and subserviency to Lower Canadian influence, their gross deception in the commutation clause, their pandering to prisons on the separate school question, with their other manifold delinquencies, were all laid bare to their own and public inspection by the hon. member for Lambton in such a way as to make the Ministry almost loathe themselves. Mr. Holton has also showed himself quite competent to cope with any of his Ministerial opponents. These gentlemen, in connexion with a number of able colleagues, have made the situation of the Ministry anything but a bed of roses. Of course a man of Mr Brown's abilities must excite the Ministerial ire, and consequently against him has their chief vengeance been directed; but their bolts have fallen for the most part as harmlessly as those which play around the head of Mount Olympus; they have either taken no effect, or have recoiled with accelerated velocity back upon those who first gave them direction. One member says that the name of the member for Lambton had been repeated to us owner's disadvantage not less than 572 times. The fact seems that the Government having no arguments to offer, have no other resort than these contemptible personalities. Such conduct is indeed most pitiable; as well as most indecorous. Their endeavors, however, to prove Mr Brown guilty of inconsistency, deception and falsehood, proving conclusive and satisfying enough to us unbiass by the severe home-thrusts of the hon gentleman, the hon. Attorney General McDonald in a fit of passion accused Mr. Brown of the blackest villainies that could very well be imagined. He accused him that while acting as secretary of the Penitentiary commission of 1848,

1. With having recorded, falsely, the evidence of witnesses examined before the said Commission.

2. With having altered the written testimony given by witnesses, after their evidence was closed and subscribed.

3. With having suborned convicts to commit perjury.

4. With having obtained the pardon of murderers confined in the Penitentiary, to induce them to give false evidence, or in words substantially to the same effect."

And furthermore, that he was prepared to prove and substantiate these charges in every particular.

Mr. Brown, on a request a committee has been appointed to inquire into the truth of these charges, which if true must stamp Mr. Brown with everlasting infamy and disgrace, and if untrue must make Mr. Mc. Donald stand convicted of the foulest and most malicious slander ever uttered in the House of Assembly. We can have no doubts as to the result; we believe Mr. B. utterly incapable of any such villainy, and it must in the end result as in the case of the gallows erected by Haman for Mordecai. Much as may be said by way of palliation in behalf of Mr. McDonald for his loss of temper, it does not excuse him.—The man who stabs another in the heat of passion cannot be excused of the blood of his fellow on that ground, neither can the Attorney General, especially when he has the protection of others in his charge, be held excused when he gives the murderous sth to Corrigan, published to the world at large 36 hours to deliberate upon their finding after they had already declared they were ready to render a verdict. Those who have read the evidence given in the case know well that the murder of Corrigan was brought home to one or more of the accused, and that there was little offered in defence or justification of the crime which could change the opinion of any honest man. *Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*, is a maxim of law the more applicable in this instance, when it is seen that by the connivance of Judges and the corruptness of Juries not only murder may be committed with impunity, but the very murderers themselves are allowed to march through the streets, exulting in their victory over law and order.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)

The murderers of Robert Corrigan are free. While we write, a multitude of malefactors parade the streets, with flags, banners and paraphernalia, shouting aloud that they have gained a victory. That victory gained a victory. Truth has been prostituted—justice is ignored—the murderers of Robert Corrigan may trample to death whom they please—so Oh! yea, oh! yea, oh! yea. The Jury of Kelly, who burst the bowels of Corrigan asunder, is at an end. Mr. Justice Duval has expelled the doors of the Court House, and smiled ears of laughter, not a villain at large to indulge his ferocious passions at will. We have never witnessed such a mockery of justice as the trial of the murderers of Robert Corrigan has been. From the very first it was evident that the incompetent Judges who presided at the trial, had prejudged the case. Mr. Justice Duval prejudged with the prisoners at the bar, and played into the hands of that contemptible pettifogger, O'Farrell. He capped the climax by his charge to the Jury. The charge was a misdirection. He mis-stated the evidence. He alleged that there was a fight. He said that Corrigan was killed in a row which had spontaneously arisen. He accepted the evidence of Dr. Reed, who had not examined Corrigan's remains, in preference to that of Dr. Fremont, who had done so. He pretended to mete out justice impartially, while he had placed at the disposal of the meanest and most disreputable of pettifoggers his own notes. In Justice Duval's address to the Jury, it was pretended that McCaffrey commenced the row. It was insinuated that there was a fight. There was no such thing. Patrick O'Donoghue struck the first blow: Kelly hopped upon Corrigan. * * * More in our next. Judge Duval desired that a verdict should be given which the English law does not recognize; more in our next.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

Atrocious as is the conduct described in the *Gazette*, it falls short of the fact. Judge Duval actually advised Mr. O'Farrell not to put a question which his Honor conceived tended to elicit a fact calculated to injure the case of the prisoners! And, not only this, he suggested replies to the witnesses adverse to the Crown, and positively prevented the elicitation of perjury on the part of one of the witnesses, by reading aloud a grossly inaccurate note, and breaking down the cross-examination of the Solicitor General!

Words cannot describe the open and direct collusion by which the Crown officer was opposed during the whole trial. Every ten minutes a contempt of court was committed by some one or other in the smiling face of the approving Judge. Remarks were not shouted out to instruct witnesses in the doorway so as to suggest replies. Interruptions were offered only that perjurers might have time to collect the thread of their remarks. Insults and threats were offered to honest witnesses.—Shouts of laughter were of frequent occurrence, with cries of "Go to the cripples," and applause at the testified words "go on and start the row, and we will follow after."—These are facts which our contemporaries might have added with truth to their pungent comments on this iniquitous case.

Let it be known in Upper Canada how justice is done, when drink blood is preferred beneath the British standard in Lower Canada.

(From the M. ntreal Commercial Advertiser.)

The trial is one of the most extraordinary that has occurred in Canada, whether on account of the length of time consumed in the evil sessions it has passed, or the infamous conduct of some members of the Bar concerned in it. It lasted during 16 days. The evidence against the accused was positive, consistent, irreproachable; that for the defence, just such as we see in Canada, when strong party or religious influences are appealed to; but acceptable, it, at Gospel, the weight of testimony was enough to convince ten times over. The result is what we said it would be, what it has been before in similar cases, and what it will always be in Canada so long as party and sectarian feeling run as high as it does, and drowns all human feeling, all sense of justice, all true religion—a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Lower Canada School Report.

Through the politeness of the office of Routine and Records, we have been put in possession of the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, for the year 1855. We have examined a portion of the statistics which this Report furnishes, and have had the opinion fully demonstrated that the Education of the Lower Province is anything but efficient. Let us make a few comparisons. In Lower Canada, the number of pupils for the year 1855, is 29,252; in Upper Canada 3,244: showing a difference in favor of Upper Canada of 892. The number of school houses in Lower Canada is 1,656; in Upper Canada 3,173; showing nearly twice the number in the latter Province, and these of a more superior class. The sum voted this year to main tending schools in Lower Canada is 97,310; in Upper Canada 208,455, or more than twice the number. In Lower Canada the amount paid for school purposes is £88,502; in Upper Canada, about £250,000; or about three times the sum paid by the Lower Canada. The salaries of Teachers,—school books and apparatus, the advancement of scholars and the qualifications of teachers, are also vastly superior in our section of the Province. As an illustration of our statement we make a few extracts for the reports of Inspectorates of Sorel and Terrebonne.

"The school of Mile Larcheveque is well conducted. The teacher spares neither time nor pains to bring her pupils on. I may add that if all were provided with books, slates, etc., this school would be all that can be desired." Speaking of the Parish of Le Sault, the inspector says "no word in the act of praise be added to doing honor to itself in causing a school house to be built in the village!" The first place is unprovided with books and slates, etc., the latter without a school house! "The same Inspector says, "as to the schools of Les Cotes, very few of the pupils have books; a few have a slate board, few of slates, few tables." In the school of St. Francis, "not a single pupil can write, and there are not even sufficient benches for the number of children attending." Such is the character of many of the schools in Lower Canada, which some of our dough-faced politicians would like to see in Upper Canada, at their own, and such are the people whose votes govern the intelligence of Upper Canada.

The Latest Dodge.

Our readers are aware that the Temperance petition to the Town Council was referred to a committee, which committee were prepared to report at the regular meeting last week. The report was a By-Law giving the Inspectors of Licences further jurisdiction, abolishing the sale of liquor by the quart in shops, and for making some other necessary regulations, which upon the whole would have been preferable to the By-Law already law.—So why it was not passed through the Council at it was lost. It requires seven members to form a quorum, and only six were present, viz.:—Messrs. Chilver, Hope, Holden, Clark, Stevens, and Lafontaine. Messrs. Davy and Ponton were absent from town, while the Mayor and Messrs. Wilson, Blacklock, and Brown, stayed away, as it is generally believed, in order to *prevent a quorum*; they knew that this was the only means they had of defeating the Report of the committee. But was it honorable or becoming the dignity of those holding the highest civic honors of the Town? Are the members present, however, not wishing the interests of the Town to be sacrificed by such contemptible trickery, signed a requisition to the Mayor, asking him to call a special meeting of the Council on the next evening.

His Worship, not wishing to incur the displeasure which would follow a non-compliance, summoned a meeting accordingly. But did he attend himself? Oh no! this would be more condescension than could be expected. The same concerted trick was only re-enacted, and no quorum was formed the second time. It is to our mortification we write it, that it is by such discreditable manœuvring that the people are to be thwarted in their purposes. Open and manly opposition, even in a wrong cause, cannot but command respect; but what arguments shall be offered against covert intrigue and despicable cunning! There is, however, one redeeming circumstance connected with such discreditable conduct, that it injures the authors imiensely more than the cause which is thus opposed. It is not uncommon now to hear expressions of disgust and indignation from those who before were quite lukewarm and indifferent with regard to the By-Law; and it cannot be

wondered at, as it is treating with the utmost contempt the wishes of a great part of the Town, if it is not evading the solemn obligations which the oath of office imposes. Are Councillors sworn to work to the best of their ability to advance and protect the interest under their legal charge and to discharge the duties of their office without regard to favoritism? And how can this be done when Councillors absent themselves when important business is to be accomplished, not only indifferently, but for the sole purpose that it may not be accomplished? When there was no Finance committee appointed, or no action taken on a petition of some 1200 asking, still our Mayor and others studiously absented themselves. What does Mr. Davy now think of postponing the second reading of Dr. Hope's By-Law on the appointing of committees until the Mayor returns from Toronto? His presence in Town seems to be much more of an obstruction to the transaction of business than his absence. At present we know of nothing better than to bear the ills we cannot cure for another year, and then if a Provincial law does not perform the work, it only remains for the people to put men in the Council that will treat their wishes with respect.

We have thought it a duty which we owed to the public to lay the matter before them in its true light, that the responsibility of the transaction might rest on the proper shoulders.

Our Markets.—Transactions for the last two weeks have been very limited; the roads have been blocked up with snow, and the almost certainty of Peace has prevented buyers from taking hold unless they could see their way of disposing of their grain without a certainty of loss. We notice that the price of all descriptions of grain has fallen in value. At Toronto and other markets two bushels were about 5s. for Spring wheat, and for Fall wheat 5s. 9d. to 6s.

The local consumption in this Town so far takes all of that comes in, at good prices:—7s. a 8s. is now currently paid by the Miller, and we think that Farmers ought to improve the time, and still at these prices; for the probability is that as soon as navigation opens in April, the value of wheat will be no higher here than at other points. Rye is our principal grain this season. We see it has declined about 25 cents in New York, and white Peas about 20 cents per bushel.

We quote this day as follows:—Winter wheat good quality, 7s 6d to 8s. Rye, 3s 9d. Peas, 2s 6d a 3s. Oats, 1s 6d a 1s 8d. Corn 3s 6d a 4s. We learn that a party has offered to deliver a cargo of 10,000 bus. of Western corn at Belleville next May for 3s.

Wesleyan Missions.—The Anniversary Services of the Belleville Branch are announced to take place on the 9th and 10th. Sermons on Sunday by Rev. John Carroll at 11 A.M. and by Rev. J. Cox at 6½ P.M. The annual Meeting on Monday evening at 6½ o'clock, is expected to be addressed by Rev. Messrs. Caughey, Carroll, Gregg, Fawcett, Lever, McFadden, Powis, Slater, Wilson, and Brown.

Mechanic's Institute.—On Tuesday evening the Committee of Management for the ensuing year were elected, after which Mr. Powis delivered a Lecture on "the disadvantages of ignorance." The Lecture was attentive, as the Rev. gentleman's usually are, in a racy, popular style, and we regretted that more were not present to hear it. The inclemency of the evening no doubt kept many away. We are happy to inform our readers that Judge Smart has kindly consented to deliver the Lecture for the ensuing week.

Literary Association.—On Friday evening last the members discussed the following question: "Is national war ever justifiable?" Decision was given in favor of the affirmative. Mr. Hynes delivers the Essay for to-morrow evening; subject, "The influence of the Crusades."

☞The *gentleman* who broke open our office door, which was locked at tea-time on Tuesday evening last, and helped himself to Telegraphs, shewed his generosity in that "Twas paltry enough to hook the Reports, but indictable to break the door-fastenings.

Correspondence.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

In these times of incertitude and perplexity, when both the Government and the people—tired and disgusted with the present wandering system—are anxiously looking about for a permanent place for the Seat of Government, but hitherto have been some of all respects perfectly eligible and convenient, it may not be perhaps out of place to remark the adaptations of the Bay of Quinte to that purpose. I ignore any claims, apart from natural advantages, which any town possesses or is supposed to possess, to the right of being made the Capital. In this respect whether the pecuniary interests of this or that town or locality cannot be legitimately permitted to interfere with the interest of the commonwealth. The chief natural advantages necessary for a seat of government are centrality, facility of communication, and security or capability of adaptation to defence. The possession of a central position is no doubt a convenience, and in that respect Belleville is not defective; but other considerations, and especially those necessary communication by land and water, must modify this to a very considerable degree. In the means of communication with other parts of the Province both by land and water, Belleville enjoys every facility, combining at the same time with this advantage, all the security of an inland town. *Belleville enjoys all the privileges of a water country, with almost the security of an inland position*, and not only so, but a position naturally very strong, and peculiarly capable of defence. Twelve miles to the west flows the large and fine River Trent, forming an almost insurmountable obstacle to the advancement of a hostile force. From the mouth of the river at the village of Trenton to the village of Frankford, a distance of eight miles, is a continued series of turbulent rapids, with steep rocky banks, impassable either summer or winter to cavalry or artillery. A small *lete dey gent* at Trenton, and another at Frankford, would secure the passage of the river. Above Frankford the river is deep and unfordable, and the country mountainous. The Bay of Quinte presents a barrier not more practicable, should the advance be attempted by the isthmus of the Carrying-place in order to avoid the passage of the River Trent. From the Eastward, a hostile advance up the bay is simply impossible; nine miles below Belleville are the two rocky promontories of the Point aux Mission sagua, which approach from opposite shores of the Bay to within half a mile of each other. Further down below the "Long Reach," the Bay of Quinte is equally capable of defence; how or still, we find that beautiful sheet of water the *"Long Reach,"* about 15 miles in length, with steep rocky shores from 150 to 200 feet in height, and with a depth of water capable of floating the largest ships. A hostile expedition could not be landed nearer to Belleville in this direction than the *Long Reach*; a distance of at least 30 miles by land; and the river Napanee or its broad estuary would have to be crossed, and then still, 12 miles nearer to Belleville, the Salmon river. Thus, so far as safety from foreign invasion both by land and water is a desideratum, this Town yields to no place claiming an equal degree of centrality; and when the proposed canal (of only six miles in length,) through the isthmus of the Carrying-place from the head of the Bay of Quinte into the harbor of Presq'Isle (which with the exception of Toronto is the only good harbour on the north side of Lake Ontario) is completed, Belleville will have nothing left to desire in respect to facility of water communication. By land, in addition to the G. T. Railway, and the Grand Junction from Belleville via Peterboro' to the Georgian Bay, a road will shortly be opened from the rear of this County to the valley of the Ottawa. It is now under contract.

It is considered more than questionable among reflective men whether it be an advantage to have the seat of the Legislature in a large and populous city. We have of late years seen the evil effects of it in more than one place, and especially in Paris. In the old world the seats of Legislatures were local centuries ago, and it now would be almost impossible to change. But here in America circumstances are very different, and we have before us a valuable lesson in this respect from our neighbors in the U. States. They in almost every case have avoided locating the seats of their Legislatures in large towns. Washington, Harrisburg, Albany, Columbus, and many others, are instances.

I have not made invidious comparisons between Belleville and any other of the claimants to the honor of being the seat of Government. Each must stand on its own merits; no good was ever done by disparaging others.

HASTINGS.

CHARADE.

[ORIGINAL.]

In wood and field, on hill and glade,
Above and under ground,
Ia crowded halls, in leafy shade,
My first is always found.

My *second* loves the shades of night,
And banquets upon blood,
But ever at the approach of night
It scampers to the wood.

Through every region of the earth,
Yea, e'en from pole to pole,
Among the busy haunts of men,
You'll surely find my *whole*.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

Has established itself a reputation that cannot be excelled. Dr. Wm. A. Shew, of Washington, N. C., writes under date of May 1, as follows: "I have heard of many cases of consumption and liver complaint in our, especially in Asiatic, and Chronic Cough of agreeable character, I have used the Wild Cherry to a great deal in practice, and with marked good results. "Every one knows the reputation of the European Balsam constituents in protracted coughs. The combination of these principles in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, is ingenious and judicious. "Medicines are justly mistrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous nostrums, and those medicines which have proved salutary, and to many well attested cases, cumulative.

☞ None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Bile of a Rattlesnake cured in five minutes by the *PAIN KILLER.*!—Read the following:

St. Louis, Mo., August 26th, 1851.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Gents:—A merchant of Lexington, in the State, informs me that recently one of his sons was severely bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he soon suffered most dreadfully. The family cleaning to have some of Perry Davis' Pain Killer at the house, immediately commenced bathing the bitten place, without knowing whether it would do any, afford the least relief, but surprising as it may seem, the poison was soon observed to extract from the wound, and in five or ten minutes the young man felt relieved, entirely free from pain, or any effect from the bite, except the flesh around the wound was a very sore, and the young man was able to prosecute his business without further delay.

By giving publicity to this fact in your pamphlet despised for Southern and western distributors, and such countries as poisonous reptiles more or less abound, it might serve the cause of humanity, and be the means of supplying an article, the want of which has long been experienced.

Yours respectfully, H. BLADSLEY.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, prompted by the feeling of a common humanity, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe, and as far as my observation goes, an effectual remedy.

Yours very respectfully,
28-4 EDWARD K. FULLER,
Pastor of First Baptist Church, Somerset, Mass.
Sold by Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, and E. Chandler.

Great Cure of Dyspepsia.

C. G. MERSHON, Merchant, says:

Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky., March 20, 1853.

To Dr. German Bibb, Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sir—I herewith hand you certificate of Mr. Morton Berkley, a respectable farmer of this country.

Simpsonville, Ky., March 20, 1853.—Dear Sir—I would inform you that I have been afflicted for several years with Dyspepsia, in a very aggravated form for which I used Sarsaparilla and various other remedies, without obtaining any relief. From the various testimonies in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to try them, and I now state with pleasure that through their use I am enjoying better health than I have done for years past, and cheerfully recommend the Bitters to all afflicted with that terrible disease, to Yo Dr. C. M. Jackson. Respectfully yours, MORTON BERKLEY.
See advertisement.

Intrinsic merit is the basis of the wide popularity obtained by Dr. Cummings's Nerve Anodyne. It is not limited to the standing borders of our land. It is a warrantable cure for the toothache. For sale at office and by druggists generally. 29 2

A sure cure for a Felon.—Hold the part affected in Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer for half an hour, and the pain and soreness will entire ly be removed. But don't take our word for it, when 12½ cts. will buy a bottle of it. 27 2

Elliot's Dentifrice.—Tell who value good teeth, we recommend the use of this Powder, prepared and sold by S. J. Lyman & Co., Place d' Armes, Montreal.—*True Witness.*

Births

In Belleville, C. W., on Sunday 2nd March, the wife of Archibald Ponton Esq., of a son.

In Town, on the evening of the 3rd instant, the wife of Geo. Howell Esq. of a daughter.

In Cobourg, on Friday 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Roe Buck, of a son.

Married,

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. M. Baxter, Mr. James Waller to Miss Frances Jane West, both of Haugerford.

Died,

On the 24 March, at the residence of his father in Thurlow, Mr. William B. Hudgins, late Editor and Publisher of the *Westchester News*, N. Y. state, in the 26th year of his age. His end was peace.

Toronto, Cobourg and Hamilton papers please copy.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, AND WILL BY SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE,

WATER Lot No. 5, on the West side of the Street Belleville, with the Building thereon erected, and lately occupied as a Sash and Bund Factory, and Machine shop, also the Engine and Boiler therein, belonging to the same, together with Stock in the Front of Sidney Plank Road, and in the Cannifton and Stirling Plank Road, also in the Frankford Plank Road Com'y, and a share in the *City of the Bay* steamer. The above will be sold cheap for Cash or short approved Credit.

Apply to D. L. CARSCALLEN.
Belleville, March 4, 1856. 28

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Schooner "ELLEN," *of Milford*, built in 1850, capable of carrying from 4 to 5,000 bushels of wheat, or from 60 to 70,000 feet of lumber. She is well found in rigging and cables, &c., and her sails are nearly new. Apply to W. Y. Church, Cobourg.

Cobourg, March 4th, 1856. 28-4

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOKS,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Subscriber will sell at his Auction Room in Belleville, on Monday 10th March and following evenings, the contents of five cases of Books, a consignment from a publisher in London, consisting of over 1200 volumes of the choicest works, among which will be found Shakespear's, Byron's, Milton's, Moore's, Hemans & other poems, Histories of England, Ireland, France, Greece and Rome, together with a great variety of Miscellaneous works too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each evening, and continue till the whole is disposed of.

☞ Terms Cash as the Sale proceeds.

Belleville, March 5th, 1856. } M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*

(Intelligencer copy once.)

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any one from negotiating for, or purchasing four notes made 7th Nov. 1854, for £25 each, and due in yearly payments of £25. Also one note for £12 10s., given at the same time, due one year after the others are paid,—as I have received no value for said notes, and will not pay the same.

SAM'L S. HART.

7th con. Hungerford, } 3 3
March 4, 1856. }

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS over S. Crawford & Co's Store, lately occupied by Wm. Monkhouse, Artist,—suitable for Offices &c. Apply to S. CRAWFORD & Co.

25

WANTED,

AN experienced MILLER of sober habits. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

M. B. & M. C. ROBLIN.
Frankford, Feb. 27, 1856. 272

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

11 ROLLS of Sole Leather, of the best quality.

Also, 25 doz. of Shoe Packs.

M. NULTY,
A. B. & C. M.
Belleville, Feb. 19, 1856. 26

WANTED,

FOR A YOUNG CHILD, a NURSE, who has had experience in the care of young children. Liberal Wages will be given. Apply at this Office.

Belleville, 26th Feb'y, 1856. 27

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, March 1st, 1856.

Allan, Rufus (2)
Acker, Mrs. Jacob
Arnott, James
Abbott, Frederick
Allison, David H. (2)
Bragg, Wm.
Blanchard, Wm.
Badgeley, Thomas
Butler, Tobias
Bleaker, Tobias
Burk, Richard
Braden, Patrick
Becker, Paul
Brown, Louis
Brice, James
Brown, John
Brown, Henry
Bulger, Francis
Brown, Eliza
Blaker, Charles
Boyce, Alonzo
Brennan, Mrs. Annatatia
Benestel, Abegail
Carroll, Wm.
Colling, Susan
Colcin, Susan
Clark, Patrick
Clark, Philip
Casey, Martin
Colden, Mrs Margaret
Cryster, John S. J.
Comerford, John
Cornell, H.
Carscallen, David S.
Callery, Catherine
Chetham, J. W. (2)
Damon, Eliza
Drewry, Wm.
Drake, Susan
Dufrane, Margaret
Dorcser, M. A.
Dolon, John
Davis, J.
Donnough, John
Dowson, Jane
Davis, James
Denike, Elijah
Davis, Gershom
Dorin, Charles
Eggleton, Charles
Ellsworth, Franklin
Emerson, George
Elms, Henry
Elston, John
Evans, John
Farrell, Bridget
Finley, Eliza
Finkle, Jacob
Fairfield, Melissa
Ferman, Oricia
Fuller, Reuben
Gibson, Wm.
Gilbert, Walter
Green, Peter
Gaither, Mary
Graham, Widow
Grum, Lewis
Glen, John
Graham Jr., John
Goss, Jas. A.
Graham, Felix
Graham, Hugh
Gazelton, B.
Hamilton, Bridget
Hearley, Mary
Hurley, Mary
Hamilton, Patrick
Hamilton, R. R.
Halsted, Samuel
Hancock, Mrs Sarah (2)
Heard, Thomas
Hart, Chester
Hodgins, Thomas A.
Hose, Charles V.
Hewbeck, George
Hamilton, Harriett
Howel, Jacob
Huland, James
Houghton, James
Hamilton, James M.
Hughes, Jacob
Hamilton, Catherine
Jeffrey, Charles
Johnston, John
Jones, Richard
Josey, Michael
Keys, George
Knight, Jonathan
Kinney, Jane
Killen, Mary Ann
Kirkpatrick, Mrs S.
Kennedy, Thomas
Killern, Thomas
Lawless, James
Leggale, Ralph Wm.
Lally, Thomas

FRENCH LETTERS,

Bauchard, Antoine
Couts, Alexis
Dumesnil, Ferdinand
Gueder, Narcisse
Levante, Louis Sisard
Megeon, Jean
Poirras, Pierre
Poirier, Joseph
Sureau, Charles
Surean, Fabien

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

NEW BAKERY, PASTRY COOKING and CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, Corner of Front and Pinnacle Streets.

P. NECHKOSE,
Successor to the late T. Bruce,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants and Gentry of Belleville and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above premises; and in order to support the fame of Bruce's Bread and Crackers, he has secured the services of Mr. Andrew Bryden, his late Foreman, so long and favorably known to the public. In addition to the Baking business, he is prepared to furnish PIC NICS and PARTIES, Dinners or Suppers, and every article in the Cooking or Pastry line. Boned Turkey, Pies and Tarts of all descriptions. Scotch Mutton Pies always on hand, at 2s. per dozen. Pork and Veal do. made to order.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1855. 27

S. Crawford & Co.

THE FIRST STORE ABOVE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL, and lately occupied by CINQ MARS & Co.

The Subscribers have on hand a large sortment of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

which have been laid in at very low prices, and as they act upon the principle of

"SMALL PROFITS, and QUICK RETURNS,"

the Goods will be sold accordingly.

N. B.—Clothes made to order and warranted. (24) S. C. & Co.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, last Summer, a coming 2 year old heifer, of a red color, with some white on face, shoulder and legs. Whoever will return her will be paid for their trouble.

S. ASHLEY Jr.
4th con. Huntingdon.
Feb'y 22, 1856. 27 4

MONEY FOUND.

ON the 5th Instant, a small Sum of Money was found at Bull Bros.'s Store in this Town, any person claiming the above and proving the same, can have it by applying to C. FONES.

Belleville, Feb. 26, 1856. 27

NEW PICTURES!

THE Subscriber having at a great expense employed one of the first Artists, direct from the City of New York, is determined to be outdone by none, is now prepared to take

Ambrotypes and Photographs

large or small size, on Glass or paper, in the latest style. Children taken in five seconds. Those upon paper very convenient to send by letter to your friends. Get your pictures at once. Daguerreotypes taken as usual. Stock for sale.

Operating hours from 8 to 4, same Gallery, Harrison's Building.

Belleville, Feb'y 6, 1856. 24 4

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

JAMES FLEMING

BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionary business. He will therefore always keep on hand a good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionary, which will be sold either by the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as at any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private residences when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

TO THE REEVES, TREASURERS, COLLECTORS AND CLERKS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

FINDING that the Law for collecting absentee and resident Taxes, is but imperfectly understood, and that no two Municipalities carry out this Law in the same manner, I now call your attention to the requirements of the Law.

1st When the Roll is given to the Collector, whether of Town, Township or incorporated Village, makes out his Roll from which he is to collect the Taxes from Residents, he makes out on a separate Roll the amount of Taxes to be collected from absentee and Wild Lands. Of course, the Collector's Roll is given to the Collector, but the Roll for the collection of the absentee Tax, must be sent to the Treasurer. The Collector of the Municipality has nothing to do with the Wild Land Roll.

2ndly. When the Collector has finished collecting he makes his return to the Treasurer of the Municipality, who gives him credit for the amount uncollected.

3dly. It then becomes the duty of the Treasurer of the Municipality to make out a return of the Taxes remaining unpaid on the Collector's Roll, and Treasurer's the same under his own hand and Certificate, to the County Treasurer, who is then charged with the collection thereof. After this return is made to the County Treasurer, no other officer or person has any authority to collect any portion of the same.

G. BENJAMIN.
Warden, C. H.

Office of the County Council,
Bel eville, Feb. 6, 1856. 25

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID any person trusting my sons Hiram or John Bristnell on my account,—they being under age,—as I will not be accountable for any debts they may contract.

GEO. BRINTNELL.
Thurlow, 5th con., Feb. 14, 1856. 26 3

PLASTER! PLASTER! PLASTER!

FOR SALE at the Wharf, 500 Barrels Land Plaster (in excellent condition,) 200 Barrels Water Lime.

—AND—

120,000 capital Red Brick, on the farm immediately adjoining Mr. Colin Chisholm's, 2nd con. of Thurlow.

HENRY PRETTY,
Belleville, Feb. 22, 1856. 27 4

MOTTOS for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

1
The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3
The North British Review (Free Church).
4
The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

The U. S. Postage on these Periodicals will be paid by the Publishers without charge to Canadian Subscribers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	6 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works.

GEORGE W. LESTER,

Accountant, General Land Agent and Broker,

WILL give prompt attention on and after the 1st prox., to the Posting of Books, adjusting intricate accounts, to all business including the collection of claims in the Division Court, for which purpose he will attend at each sitting of said Court throughout the County, and will observe the strictest punctuality in paying over monies as collected. Will also act as Broker in the sale of Produce, Stocks or other Securities.

Office on Pinnacle Street, next door to the New Commercial Bank.

Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1855. 14

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Ross & Bell, E. Murney, Esq., M.P.P.
R. F. Davy, Esq., W. P. Wilson, Esq.
Gilleese & Co., Jas. Lister, M.D.
W. Hope, Esq., M.D. C. G. Le Vesconte,
James Glass, Esq., Q. Macaider, Esq.

W. H. VANTASSELL,

TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE BRANCH OFFICE IN BELLEVILLE OF

The British American Friendly Society,

ALSO FOR THE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF OGDENSBURGH, which ensures almost entirely for Farmers, and meets all claims promptly. The rates are lower than to any other Company. All orders addressed to him at the Belleville Post Office will receive immediate attention. (24) W. H. V.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, those derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by proofs and names of such standing and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Ameroid we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For Costiveness.—Take one or two pills of such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, for cure of which these pills should be used of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspepsia, which is sometimes the cause of, and sometimes the consequence of, Costiveness, one dose—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will, in the *Incipient and confirmed cases and sowborn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a Foul Stomach, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, two pills every night Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

For Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from one to eight pills at one time. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These symptoms arise from foulness in the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

For Bowel, Rheumatic, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The motions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purifying influence of these Pills, and in some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system, they have entirely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients' your duty to society forbids that you should spread contagion around you. Cover sores with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the various forms of the skin, and purify your system wants cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which now be seen corrupting diseases will be driven from the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remedial virtues they exert in making every where.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstruction of the Liver. Rapidity in the secretion of the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptoms. Obstruction of the bile ducts. Sometimes the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and distressing train of nervous symptoms, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevail. Feverish symptoms, loss of appetite, and sometimes inflammation, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness and stupefaction then is severe pain in the side, the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach and bowels seem to be on fire, and the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious pleurisy, dysentery, or bilious diarrhœa. One or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

Renovation, Cure, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken liberally and often, to remove the bowels gently, but freely.

As a Dinner Pill, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
all Druggists in Canada. 28 4

W. KELLY

Has commenced Selling Off his Immense Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries

FOR CASH, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

LADIES AND FAMILIES in Town and Country, will find this A RARE OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING GREAT BARGAINS, as the whole will be Sold Without Reserve. ☞ Call, See, and Judge for yourselves, at

W. KELLY'S STORES, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

☞ Opposite the Victoria Buildings. ☜

☞ A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROOM PAPER VERY CHEAP. ☜

NO CREDIT GIVEN DURING THE CHEAP SALE. 24

W. Kelly engages to give every Cash customer the value of

One Dollar, for Four Shillings!

IN GOODS.

IMMENSE ARRIVALS

OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.

P. O'NEILL,

PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same business principle which in his establishment *The Commercial House, Quebec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,

and to mark the selling price in

Plain Figures upon every Article,

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets, (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price,) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibity of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their deficiency.

To the public of Belleville he offers a ful. participation in all these advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE

than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments will serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Lama, Gala Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.

SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Rich Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woolen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c., &c.

WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemizettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fancy Bonnets, Flowers, &c.

MANTLES, CLOALS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Vecuna, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c., &c.

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Worked Muslin, Curtains, Damasks, &c., &c.

THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., &c.

MUFFERS, SCARFS, Socks, Cravats, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!* ☜

NO SECOND PRICE.

Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 13

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods in Belleville!

GRANT

EVER ANXIOUS to please his friends, and the public generally, has imported this Fall direct from the

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS,

a large and more select Stock than ever he has laid down before, for the purpose of meeting the daily increasing demand at his Establishment.

His system of doing business for

Cash Only, One Price, and No Abatement,

the cheapness of his Goods are so well known, that it needs no extraordinary means to invite his customers.

He has ever considered it unnecessary and superfluous to entertain his friends with tales of Fiction in his advertisements, but he will state one fact, which is the plain truth,

THAT NO MAN

can or shall undersell him in Belleville. He purposes retaining for his Establishment the well earned reputation of being the

Cheapest Store ever Opened here!

a fact that every body can satisfy himself of by calling and examining his Goods.

Every article is as usual marked in

PLAIN LEGIBLE FIGURES,

and noone, ever so much unacquainted with Goods, will pay more for an article than the most experienced Merchant.

☞ Remember the Cheap Store is

GRANT'S

Front Street, Belleville.

13

AMERICAN HOTEL,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

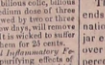
THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Charles R. Milks, and formerly known as Munro's hotel, and has spared no pains or outlay in fitting up the same to accommodate the public; he has also built a New Brick Stable, which will compare favorably with any in the County. Good ostlers always in attendance.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1856. 18

Belleville Carriage Factory!

Margetroyd's Patent



SUSPENSION CARRIAGE.

G. A. BROWN having purchased the patent for the manufacture of the above, is prepared to supply all orders for Carriages and Buggies with the

PATENT SUSPENSION SPRINGS.

These springs are suspended by their ends above and below the axles in combination with each other, consequently the jar experienced by the vehicle in passing over a moderately sized stone is scarcely perceptible.

For ease and durability they cannot be equalled, and must therefore supercede the eliptic and other springs.

Carriages, open and covered, always on hand. Repairing done with promptitude and despatch, for cash only.

G. A. B. tenders his thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and trusts by punctuality in business to merit a continuance of their favors. 26

CHALLENGE.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

I HAVE made an improvement on SASH SPRINGS, which for convenience, strength, and durability, surpasses all other Springs now in use.

I hereby Challenge any person in *Canada* or the *United States*, for the sum of $1,000, to produce me an article for competition with it, and to hang the top and bottom Sashes of a window with equal facility, ability and utility.

Any person accepting the above Challenge, will have to hang the top and bottom Sashes to a window, each Sash to weigh 40 lbs. or less. The Springs are to be examined and the Sashes to be hung in the presence of Eight competent persons. An equal number to be selected by each party, and their decision in the matter shall be observed as *gospel truth*.

STEPHEN KEYES,

Belleville, Canada West, } 24
Feb. 7th, 1856. }

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling House on Hotel St., at present occupied by the Rev. H. D. Pentz.

Apply at the premises. 29

SEALED TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED until the First day of April next at the Marmora Post Office, for building a TOWN HALL at the Marmora Iron Works according to plan and specification which may be seen at the said Post Office.

L. HUGHES, *Reeve.*

Marmora, Feb. 18, 1856. 26 4

PREPARING FOR A FLOOD.—So great a depth of snow is now lying on the ground over the whole North, that anticipations of a flood, when it melts, may be reasonably entertained. In Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, preparations are making to guard against the dangers from this cause. The foundation of mills are strengthened, dams are made more secure, moveable property on low bottoms is removed, and various other preparations which indicate the extent and imminency of the danger, are undertaken. Millerites predict another Noachin deluge, as the event that will fulfil prophecy and close up the transactions of all the world; but we, like the man of ancient time, are profane enough to believe that "it will not be much of a shower after all"—*Chicago Citizen.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—On the 4th inst., a little boy, two years old, son of Mr. John Craig, Lanark, while playing in the kitchen, fell backwards into a tub of boiling water, and was so severely scalded that he died in a few hours after. A sad warning to parents to be more watchful of their children.

A young lad, a son of Mr. Burns, of Burgess, while at Elliott's Mills with his father, approached a revolving shaft so close that it caught his clothes and held him fast, whirling him round and striking his legs against the hopper. The mill was stopped, and the boy taken off, when it was found that both his thighs and one arm were broken. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. This ought to be a warning to those who have occasion to attend mills to keep clear of the machinery.

The N. Y. *Commercial* contains the following important statement:

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE FROM MR. BUCHANAN.—We are exceedingly gratified to be able to state, on the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the *Asia*, and who saw Mr. Buchanan on the very eve of his departure, that gentleman assured him that all points of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain were in a fair way of adjustment, and would be adjusted in a few days.

COALS, COALS,
AND FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES,
ALL SIZES,
TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE
GAS WORKS.
D. McKENZIE,
MANAGER.
Belleville, April 11, 1855. 33

GENERAL LITERARY AGENCY.
DANIEL F. OAKEY, Bookseller, Publisher, Printer, Stationer, &c., of the late firm of Patridge, Oakey & Co., having taken commodious premises in Paternoster Row, London, begs to offer his services as Commission Agent or Correspondent to any respectable house in either of the above trades, requiring to make purchases in, or to consign goods to, or to transact other business with, Great Britain. Large experience, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of printing, publishing, bookselling, and stationery, in all their various departments, will enable Mr. Oakey to do full justice to those who may favor him with their commissions.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and everything connected with literature and the fine arts, forwarded with regularity and despatch.

Literary Institutions, Merchants, and Shippers, supplied with miscellaneous book parcels on advantageous terms.

Letters and parcels should be addressed (free) to DANIEL F. OAKEY, Publisher, &c., 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, and all orders should contain a remittance or reference to England. 22

JAMES HARRISON,
Bookseller and Stationer
Front Street, Belleville, C. W.

THE Subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable Goods, in every department of his Business, viz.

BOOKS.

Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several English editions of the most popular Works, bound in a variety of styles. He will also furnish any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's prices.

STATIONERY.

In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not excelled by any similar Establishment in Canada. Portfolios, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Ink stands, Bristol Board, Chessmen and Boards, Stamps, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

PICTURES.

Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

MUSIC.

Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music that may appear.

Musical Instruments,

Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolettes, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionetts, Fifes and Piccolis. Violin and Guitar Strings.

JEWELRY.

To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest styles.

FANCY GOODS.

In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid varieties of China, Porcelain Glass, and Bohemian Vases, Card Baskets, Toilet Stands, &c. Berlin Wool and Patterns, Silk and Cotton Floss, Moravian Cotton &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Mache Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School requisites.

BOOKBINDING

Carried on more extensively than ever; having one of the best Binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed, I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as well as in any other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books with ruled or printed headings in any conceivable shape, done with neatness and despatch.
16 JAMES HARRISON.

IN STIRLING.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET,
THAT VALUABLE property known as "*WARD'S CORNERS,*" upon which is erected a splendid

Two Story Brick Building,

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminus of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
JOHN M. WARD.
Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

MOTTOS for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE.
Pleasanter and more effective in the Cure of Diseases than any Remedy ever discovered. Cures without purging or nauseating. Can be taken at any time without hinderance from business. Equal in Flavor to the richest imported Wine, and put up in large Bottles for One Dollar.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "Forest Wine and Pills" have attracted its attention, and we find it setting forth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3d, 1855.

"Halsey's Forest Wine."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town), was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other Patent Medicines. The Forest Wine is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24th, 855.

Halsey's Forest Wine.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants and Roots, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15th, 1855.

Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

Tonawanda, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

Dr. G. W. Halsey.—Mr. Stanley, druggist of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease Ague and Fever.
S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

Saved from being Maimed for Life.

In July last Mrs. Maloney of this city, called me in a dreadful state of excitement, and stated her son had been taking my Pills for a Tumor, with which he had been afflicted for seven years, and that since he began to take them it had broken out in a large ulcer. I bade her not be alarmed, that I had confidence the remedies would cure her son if he would continue them. On examination I found the Tumor of enormous size, extending nearly round the youth's leg above the knee, on which an ulcer had formed as large as the palm of the hand. The mother informed me that the tumor had been growing for seven years, that she had employed several Physicians, each of whom in turn gave up stating the case incurable. I advised her son to take the Pills every night on retiring, and to take a little of the Wine three times a day. Closely adhering to this advice, in a few weeks, to the great joy of the mother, the youth began to improve, and in six weeks after she called and informed me that he was well and taken a situation in a store.

We have given this statement at the request of Mrs. Mahoney, who resides at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, where every one may witness in the person of her son scars of the horrible disease, which for seven years had bid defiance to the skill of Physicians and every earthly remedy.

Shocking Case of Rheumatism Cured in three Weeks.

New York, July 15th, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—I reside at 32 Vestry st., in this city. During the last two years I have been so bad with the Rheumatism that my friends told me I could not stand it through the coming winter. My legs were dreadfully swollen, and I suffered excruciating pain. In this situation I procured your Forest Remedies, and took both the Pills and the Wine according to the directions. In about a week I began to experience their good effects, and in 3 weeks I was able to go to work, which I had not done for eight months before.
M. LINCH, 32 Vesey st., N. Y.

Long standing Cough, General Debility and Dropsical Disorder.

CURED AT 25 AVENUE, C. NEW YORK.
DR. HALSEY, New York, Aug. 10, 1855.

Dear Sir:—My wife has been severely troubled with a cough more than six years; more or less during the time she has been attended by the Doctors, but never got any permanent relief until she took your Forest Wine and Pills. She has now taken one bottle of the Wine and less than a box of the Pills, which have so far restored her that I indulge the hope that as much more will complete the cure. My daughter also has been cured of General Debility and Dropsy by the use of the Forest Remedies.
WM. BROWN, 25 Avenue C.

The Forest Wine and Pills are Sovereign Remedies for all the following complaints, and it should be understood that it is the medical influence of both Remedies *acting together* in the blood which exert the wonderful effects in the cure of obstinate diseases. Although the Pills alone are a *never failing* Remedy in all such cases as require only purgatives, yet in Chronic Diseases both the Wine and Pills are absolutely necessary.

The Forest Wine and Pills are warranted to Cure the most severe Colds, Coughs, and Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and Gout. The Wine and Pills cure the Fever and Ague, for which complaint they have acquired a high reputation. Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Debility, Night Sweats, and Weakly State of the Constitution, Bilious Disorders, Foul Stomach and Morbid condition of the Bowels, Headaches, Nervous Disorders and General derangement of the System. Affections of the Bladder, Bronchitis, Bilious Colic, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Flatulency, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Bones, Scrofula, and all other complaints which arise from Impure Blood and Disordered State of the System.

My Forest wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars; Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. Procure your Forest Wine and Pills of my regular advertised agents, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious articles. General Depot, No. 64 Walker St., New York. Appointed Agents,—in Belleville, E. Holden & Co., and E. Chandler. Picton, C. Haight; Chapman & Striker. 2

ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.
PREPARED by LYMAN & Co, MONTREAL.

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. ELLIOT, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever, it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following are submitted as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. G. G. Ardouin, Apothecary, is appointed agent for the sale of Elliot's Dentrifice, in this city The tooth powder in question, made from the original receipt of Dr. Elliot, of Montreal, is very effectual in the removal of the incrustations on the teeth, it does not injure the enamel, as most other powders do, and is aromatic and pleasant to use. A more suitable description of this indispensible abjunct of the toilet is seldom offered to the public.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

E. CHANDLER,
Agent, Belleville.

Who has constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 21-6m

M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons and customers, for the liberal support received from them for the last seven years, in the Auction and Commission business.—He has now to inform them, and the public generally, that he has rented those spacious premises in Front Street, Belleville, formerly occupied by

MR. D. C. CURTIS,

where he will be able to carry on his business with greater advantage to himself, and his numerous customers, and he hopes by industry and punctuality, to merit that patronage that has hitherto been given him he is at all times prepared to make liberal advances on Goods consigned to him for actual sale. All business intrusted to him will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.
22 M. NULTY, *A. B. & C. M.*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!
THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!
Not a particle of Mercury in it!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald-head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in relieving and curing many of the most obstinate and terrible forms of disease with which mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that no MEDICAL DISCOVERY ever made has been so eminently successful in curing SCROFULA, and ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and astonishing details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the BLOOD is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great SEAT OF LIFE, have been relieved and cured without a single failure out of the thousand who have used it. Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of Roots and Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given to the youngest infant or most debilitated invalid, without the least possible hesitation.

We have only room for short extracts from the volumes of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen from the highest respectability, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for diseases of the blood. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—[Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

The Hon. Jno. M. Botts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, FROM ACTUAL PERSONAL OBSERVATION of its remarkable curative powers for the diseases in which it is used.

We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Vergennes Independent, Vt.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, proves tous conclusively, that it is really a valuable medicinal agent. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits.—[Richmond Republican.

WM. S. BEERS & Co. Prop'rs,
No. 304 Broadway, New York.

☞Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by all the druggists in Canada, and by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & Co., C. G. LeVesconte,
9 Belleville.

LANDS FOR SALE.
RAWDON.

North ½ of 13 in 9th concession.
East ½ of 17 in 13th do
Lot 4 in 12th do
7 in 12th do
3 in 12th do
1 in 13th do
6 in 14th do
7 in 14th do
16 in 14th do
11 in 6th do

HUNGERFORD.

South ½ of 6 in 14th concession.
West ½ of 29 in 1st do
18 in 1st do
22 in 1st do
15 in 1st do
33 in 4th do
25 in 4th do
28 in 4th do
31 in 5th do

SIDNEY.

Lot 6 in the 8th concession.
1 in the 5th do
East ½ Lot A, 3rd con'n Gore.

HUNTINGDON.

Lot 11 in 10th concession,
12 in 10th do
East ½ of 7 in 11th do
12 in 11th do

BRIGHTON.

One-fourth of an acre in the Village.

CRAMAHE.

South ½ 5 in 4th concession.
S- W. ½ of 13 in 2nd do

PERCY.

Lot 21 in 10th concession.
1 acre on the East part of Lot 17 in 2nd concession, called "Puffer's Tavern."

RICHMOND.

Lot 20, in the 10th concession.
21, in do do

TRENTON.—A Village Lot.

Town Lot in the Village of Northport, Prince Edward County, with two frame Dwelling Houses thereon.

Town Lot in the Village of Watertown, Township of Sidney, with large Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

MARMORA.—Lot 2 in 3rd con'n.

BELLEVILLE.—Water Lot D, on the Moira.

For particulars apply to
ROSS & BELL.
January, 1855. 21

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined upon opening an office in this town for Engineering, Surveying, Land Agency, &c. beg most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. R. ELMORE,
F. F. BOOTH.

References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:

JOHN W. TATE ESQ., *Civil Engineer.*
G. BENJAMIN ESQ., *Warden Co Hastings.*
JOHN O'HARE ESQ., *Mayor of Belleville.*
B. F. DAVY ESQ.
BILLA FLINT ESQ., *M. P. P.*
W. SMART ESQ., *Judge Co. Court.*
W. H. PONTON ESQ., *Registrar.*
MESSRS. ROSS & BELL, *Barristers.*
LEWIS WALLBRIDGE ESQ., *Barrister.*
P. V. ELMORE ESQ., *P. L. S.*
Belleville, May 7th, 1855. 37

Belleville Book Store.

CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1856. Maclear & Co's (late Scobie's) Canadian Almanac for 1856 just received.

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1856, price 3d.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE FARMER AND GARDINER, for 1s.3d. The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, and Cultivator Almanac for 1856; containing practical suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist, embellished with one hundred and fifty engravings including Horses, Farm-buildings, Implements, Domestic Animals, Fruit, Flowers, &c., by J. J. Thomas. Price 1s. 3d. For sale by
E. DUFF & Co.
Belleville, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 23

JUST RECEIVED
BY THE SUBSCREBER, HIS
WINTER STOCK
—OF—
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING *IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:*

20 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
50 " Molasses,
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Sultana Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel.
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 doz Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
5 doz Bottles Salad Oil,
10 doz Stoughton Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
20 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Cases Brandy,
10 Hhds, Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candles,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintals Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nuts,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Currie Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Boxes Table Salt,
3 Kegs Baking Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 dox Patent Pails,
100 doz Bedcords,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

CANTON TEA STORE,
FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.
JBMES BLACKLOCK.
December 13, 1855. 16

Just Received at the
Belleville Book Store,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPIER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and PORTFOLIOS:

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks.
E. DUFF & CO.,
No. 3 Hambly's Buildings.

E. DUFF & CO. have just received:—The Works of Charles Lamb, with a sketch of his Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth price 10s.

Lily, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 5s.

Miss Bunkley's Book. The Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 5s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting Good and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Parts 1 to 4, in one vol. cl., 5s.

And a fresh supply of the following:—Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 23

STEAM SAW MILLS.
I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under-mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney &c., complete...... £180
16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above...... 275
25 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler...... 375
25 Horse Portable Engine bolted to a Locomotive Boiler ready to put steam on...... 450
Circular Saw Mill on a cast-iron Frame with Pullies, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, &c., complete except Saws. 60

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machines.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Draft, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with satisfaction to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Aumond, Esq.; and Hadlow Cove Saw Mill, Wm. E. Price, Esq., Quebec, —the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West end St. Joseph St., Montreal.
Dec. 27, 1855. 19-12

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generaly, that he has purchased the Stock of COFFINS &c. belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

N. B.—The Hearse will be in attendance when required.

TERMS MODERATE.
Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15

New Establishment.
READY MADE CLOTHING
—AT—
BELLEVILLE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public that they have opened a READY MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, in **No. 4**, Hambly's Block, Bridge Street, where they would be happy to exhibit to this community one of the best Stocks of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Canada West. The Stock was got up by themselves, mainly for the Retail Trade, and is made of

Best Materials, and in the Latest Styles, and will be sold for CASH ONLY, at Very Low Prices.

Their Stock consists of Over-coats of all kinds, Frock, Sack, and Business Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, &c. &c.

In short everything pertaining to a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE, will be found in this Stock. All they ask is an examination of their Goods, feeling sure that no one who wishes to purchase will go away thinking to do better elsewhere.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.
B. C. SCOVILL & Co.
Belleville, October, 1855, 9

CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER OMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation. Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 90 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE say:

IRVING, Chautauque co., N.Y. June 7, 1854.—"A few days since we purchased a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will want a half dozen more. A number of his neighbors also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to our address."

J. D. SPRING says:

BROCKPORT, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb, 28, 1855.—"Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with the Dyspepsia for a long time, and spent the most of last summer at a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever until he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. PEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N.Y. Oct. 5. 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of 'Hoofland's German Bitters,' and I am pleased to state that the Bitters have cured different persons of my acquaintance, when physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal cases, (bleeding piles,) the effect and cure was sure and certain."

DR. SAM'L. R. CLARK says:

OXFORD, Chenango co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.

"On receipt of this, please send me one gross of the German Bitters. I never saw anything in my life sell as these Bitters do. If the sale is any criterion, they must be the 'great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN P. TRACY says:

BUFFALO, N.Y. June 15, 1853.

"About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint that I had dreadfully bad at that time, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty-four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system. 16

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada, and by C.G. Le Vesconte, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

FUR CAP
MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal.
JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neuter, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey,) Mink and Martin, Caps. Boas, Gauntletts, Mits, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of hatting and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.
Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1855. 5

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves

ALEX. JUDD.

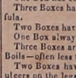
READY MADE CLOTHING!
THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.
ALEX. JUDD.
Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

JOHN LEWIS,


Hastings Commercial Buildings,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Anvils, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Augurs
Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware
Chains, castors, candlest'ks, chisels, cutlery
Dinner knives, door springs, dog's collars,
Enamelled ware, emery, e. paper & cloth,
Files, fry pans, fire irons, flints, fenders,
Guns, glue, grid irons, German silver ware,
Hammers, hinges, handles, hooks & staples,
Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, &c
Knives and forks, keys, key rings, kettles,
Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c.
Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars,
Nails, needles, nut crackers, nippers, &c.
Oil, oakum, oil stone, ox balls, ovens,
Planes, pully blocks, plyers, plated ware,
Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone,
Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks &c.
Tools of all descriptions, tacks, twine, traps
Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns,
Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers,
Zinc in sheet or pig.
Belleville, January, 1855. 21



The Greatest Medical DISCOVERY OF THE AGE, IS Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

They don't *help* complaints, but they *cure* them.

One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.

Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1,00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ms., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. 21-8

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watch and Clock Maker,
OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,
Front St., Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell cheap, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapements, Jewelry &c. &c.

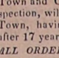
ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41

QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVILLE,
TO SEE THE NEW
HARDWARE STORE,
IN THE
Victoria Buildings!

M. GILLEN,



LATE CLERK OF A. A. CAMPBELL.
HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED
STOCK OF HARDWARE.
IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY
P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. His stock upon inspection, will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.

LOYALL'S STEAM FLOURING MILL AND GENERAL FLOUR & FEED STORE

MR LOYALL returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the very liberal support which he has received since he commenced business, and assures his customers that he continues to keep on hand, at his Old Stand, all articles necessary a complete

FLOUR & FEED STORE,

all of which are of the best quality, at the same prices as at his New Steam Flouring Mill, which he has erected in Belleville, and is now ready for work.

Cash paid for Wheat and all kinds of Grain

He also keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

of all descriptions, which he will sell the lowest prices for Cash only.

PETER LOYALL.
Belleville, 1st Jan., 1856. 2(

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do, just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

ARCHITECTURE:

W. MONKHOUSE wishes to notify the Public of Belleville and vicinity, that he has removed his Office to

VICTORIA BUILDINGS

over Dr. Relyea's Destistry, and is now ready to furnish **Plans** and **Specifications** for Buildings in every variety of Style.

Mechanics taught Architectual Drawing.
Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 18

TO LET.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLEECKER'S Grove, formerly occupied by David Smith.

Apply to A. R. DOUGALL.
Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the well settled Township of Seymour, (within 15 miles of the rising Village of Stirling, and 28 of the Town of Belleville,) consisting of 400 Acres of Land. 160 of which are cleared and under good tillage. The remainder of the Farm is well timbered. There is on the premises a good Dwelling house, with all the out offices necessary for a Farm, including Barns, Stables, &c. Also an excellent well and Spring of water.

This property offers peculiar advantages to a person with capital sufficient to erect a Grist or Saw Mill: there being an excellent Mill site upon it, with good water power, situated within one mile of the flourishing Village of Campbellford at Seymour Bridge.

☞ For Terms, &c., apply by letter, (post-paid,) to

A. PONTON Esq.,
21-13 Belleville, C. W.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To Wit.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
James Lewis, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PEEAS.
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Heory Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BEECH,
John Brooks, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Wallbridge Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
Sheldon Hawley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Adam Henry Meyers, Defendant.

BY virtue of the above Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed against the lands and tenements of the above named Defendants, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants or either of them, of, in or to Let number seven in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shewn on the Commercial Bank plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S. Also Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 on Willard's Block, being a part of Lot number two in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J J Haslett, P L S. Also part of Lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the east side of the River Trent, more fully described by a Deed of bargain and sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April 1846; also Lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village Lot in Trenton devised by will of A. H Meyers deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village Lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H Meyers deceased from Jon McAulay at the mouth of the River Trent, and devised by the will of said A. H Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in Lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the east half of Lot 3 in broken concession A, devised by said A. H Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also Lots numbers two and three and the easterly part of Lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also Lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of Lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H Meyers, deceased; also Lot number 16, 1st con'n Elzevir; also W½ of Lot No 20, 8th con'n Marmora; also Lot number 4, 1st con'n Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also Lot No 6, 5th con'n Hungerford; also Lot No 3, 3rd con'n Thurlow; also Lot No. 6, 1st con'n Huntingdon; also W½ 11, in the broken front of Thurlow; also N½ 3, 2d con'a Thurlow; also Lot No 31, 8th con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 5, 1st con Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following Lots in the village of Anwood in the County of Hastings, viz. 138, 139, 140 on the north side of King street; Lot number 142 in rear of Lot No 138; Lot No 141 in rear of said Lot number 139, and broken Lot in rear of 140—the said last three Lots being on the south-west of Heber street; also Lot No 18 in the 2nd con'n Hungerford; also the rear halves of Lots numbers 2 and 3, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

All which property I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 12th January, 1856. *Sheriff.* 21

FURS, FURS,
—AT THE—
Montreal Fur Store!
SIGN OF THE BIG HAT.
OPPOSITE FANNING'S HOTEL,
FRONT STREET.

THE Largest and most extensive assortment ever offered in Belleville.

The Ladies' Department

will consist of Stone Martin, Mink, Sable Canada Martin, Grey Squirrel, Real Pitch, Musquash, Rock Martin, Boas, Victorines Muffs, Gauntletts, &c., &c.

The Gentlemen's

of Caps, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., manufactured from Otter, Martin, South Sea Seal, Natural Seal, Astracan, Fisher, Beaver, Mink, German Mink, Sable, Shetland Seal, and other Furs.

Sleigh Robes, and Aprons.
Children's Fancy Hats and Caps.
Repairs neatly executed.
All orders from Town and Country faithfully attended to by
JOHN H. MERCKELL.
Highest price paid in Cash for Shipping Furs.
Belleville, Oct. 30th, 1855. 10

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856. NO. 29.

The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE,"

A Commercial, Agricultural, Political and Literary Weekly Journal, is published every THURSDAY, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s., in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s. 6d. When delivered by Carrier, 2s. 6d. extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, 3s. 4d. for the first, and 10½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and upwards, 5d. per line for the first, and 4d. per line each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

E. B. ELMER, IMPORTER OF BRITISH & FOREIGN HARD WARE, FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE.

The Liverpool and London FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

E. CHANDLER, 19 *Agent, Belleville.*

DOCTOR COLEMAN

HAS OPENED his Office in the Stone building lately erected by him on Front Street, and adjoining Samuel Stevens' dwelling, where he may be consulted at all hours.

Belleville, November, 1855. 12

D. E. BURDETT, M.B.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

GRADUATE of the University of TRINITY COLLEGE. Office in McDonald's Buildings, over O'Reilly's Store, Front St., Belleville. *Advice given to the poor, Gratis.* 10

Dr. B. S. WILLSON,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

RESIDENCE—ROSLIN. 41

INSURANCE.

THE MONTREAL Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.

COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital £500,000 Stg. (For Life only.)

THE undersigned continue to insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.

ROSS & BELL, Agents.

Belleville, June 12, 1855. 29

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

LIFE Insurance Company. Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

The MONARCH Fire and Life Insurance Company of London. Head Office for Canada at Montreal. Capital, £300,000 sterling.

The CANADA WEST FARMER'S MUTUAL Insurance Company of Hamilton.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEVILLE. 48

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BARRISTER and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Conveyancer—Office over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 26

Charles L. Coleman,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Wm. P. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, Main street, Belleville. 10

G. E. Henderson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office in the Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. 19

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JOHN WILSON. 14

Belleville, Oct'r 27th, 1855.

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ROBERT S. PERRY,

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UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS &c. at every description, together with a HEARSE, at the shortest possible notice, and on very moderate terms. He flatters himself, from his well known experience and punctuality for the last 15 years in the business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.

Belleville, 23rd May, 1855. 39y

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DEALER in American and Italian MARBLE, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c. &c., punctually attended to. 12

Piano Forte Tuner.

H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. DEAN'S Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to. 38

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FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

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Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

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Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £ s. d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £ s. d.
15	1 14 0	1 11 2
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25	2 3 8	1 19 8
30	2 9 4	2 5 2
35	2 16 7	2 11 10
40	3 6 6	3 0 0
45	3 17 3	3 10 9
50	4 13 0	4 5 3
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These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

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AND FIRE BRICKS,

FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES,

ALL SIZES,

TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE

GAS WORKS.

D. McKENZIE, MANAGER.

Belleville, April 11, 1855. 33

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS over S. Crawford & Co's Store, lately occupied by Wm. Monkhouse, Artist,—suitable for Offices &c.

Apply to

25 S. CRAWFORD & Co.

Poet's Corner.

A More Convenient Season.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Alone he wept. That vely night
The ambassador of God, with earnest zeal
Of eloquence, had warned him to repent;
And like the Roman at Drusilla's side,
Hearing the truth he trembled. Conscience wrought
Yet six elural. The struggle shook him sore.
The dim lamp waned; the hour of midnight tolled;
Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart had closed
Its diamond valve. He threw him on his couch
And bade the spirit of his God depart.
But there was war within him, and he sighed,
"Depart not utterly, thou blessed Spirit!
Return when youth is passed, and make my soul
Forever thine."

With kindling brow he trod
The haunts of gayety, while the viol's voice,
And beauty's smile, his joyous pulses woke.
To love he knelt, and on his brow she hung
Her freshest myrtle wreath. For gold he sought,
And winged wealth indulged him, till the world
Pronounced him happy. Manhood's rig'rous prime
Shielled it in strength, and high and happy days
And restless nights swept like a tide away.
Care struck deep root around him, and each shoot
Still striking deeper, choked like the Indian vine,
Shut out with woven shades the eye of Heaven,
When lo! a messenger from the Crucified—
"Look unto me and live." Pausing he spake
Of weariness and haste, and want of time,
And duty to his children, and besought
A longer space to do the work of Heaven.
God spoke again when age had shed its snow
On his wan temples, and the palsied hand
Shrank from the gold gathering. But the rigid chain
Of habit bound him, and he still implored
"A more convenient season."

"See, my step
Is firm and free; my unquenched eye delights
To view this joyful world; and life with me
May last for many years. In the calm hour
Of lingering sickness, I can better fit
For vast eternity."

Disease approached,
And reason fled. The maniac strove with death,
And grappled like a fiend, with shrieks and cries,
Till darkness smote the eyeballs, and she lay
Closed in around his heart-strings. The poor clay
Lay vanquished and distorted. But the soul—
The soul whose promised season never came
To hearken to his Maker's call, had gone
To weigh his sufferance with his own abuse,
And bide the audit.

How Jenny Lind was Trapped at Calais.

Jenny Lind had resolved not to sing in France. This resolution lies at the bottom of the following Parisian gossip, said to have appeared in Paris paper, but which we find in the Boston *Atlas*:

Some of the provincial dilettanti boast of being astute and intrepid. Should they cross the channel to hear the songstress at London? What would be the advantage of possessing audacity and talents, if they were reduced merely to this excursion, in the reach of anybody who has a louis d'or and some hours to expend. It would be admirable to hear Jenny Lind without paying any money away, and without leaving the town. It would be to make her break the obstinate resolution she had formed of never singing in France. What a triumph and what an honor, if anybody should succeed in such an undertaking! But how could success be hoped for?

The songstress was scarcely installed in the suit of rooms prepared for her, when three gentlemen appeared. They forced the door which had interdicted the door to all visitors: they entered as possessing authority. Their severe attire, their magistrate's air, their coldly impressed manners, announced them as persons charged with a grave mission. One of them spoke to the songstress, whom he addressed without saluting her, saying, in a dry, abrupt tone, "Give me your passport, Madam." Jenny Lind, astonished, but faithful to her resolution of silence in France, gave up her passport without proffering a word. The gentleman read it and examined it with an attention which denoted the profoundest distrust; then he added, with a rudeness mixed with irony, "Oh! we know you have neglected no precaution, and that you travel under an assumed name!"

"For whom do you take me, pray?" asked Jenny Lind, obliged to speak.—"Don't hope to deceive us. You will see we are well informed. An astriguant of the most dangerous species has been staying in Paris for some time past, where she made numerous dupes, and, after having secured a good deal of money, she is now attempting to reach England." "And do you suppose, perchance——" "That we are well informed, yes, Madam; your face your person suit with the description we have received. Our information is most exact." The songstress exclaimed, became indignant, protested that she was Jenny Lind. Her earnest denials made no impression on an ironical incredulity. The spokesman of the party asked Jenny Lind if she had any friend who would be the surety for her identity—if she possessed no means of proving her right to the name she claimed. Jenny Lind knew nobody. "Then, Madam, we must take you temporarily into custody." As these words the protestations of the great artist became more animated than ever; she was interrupted in them by the following proposition:

"Now, Madam, you may very easily convince us. You pretend to be Jenny Lind, eh! If you speak truly, you have no need of surety, nor of testimony; you have in your own power the striking proof of your identity. Nothing is easier for you than to prove that you are a great artist, possessor of incomparable talents, and an incomparable voice. I know enough of music to judge of that. Then exhibit as your proof." There was no answer to avoid this appeal, and the songstress, placed in a dilemma, hesitated which way of escape to adopt. "Ah! I was sure of it," added the author of the proposition: "you are confounded. Abandon that disguise, which betrays you, and profane no longer an illustrious name!" "It is mine, sir!" "Enough! enough! Madam; your affirmations are denied by the impossibility you find yourself in of proving what we ask you to demonstrate. To gaol, Madam, to gaol!" "Well!" said the songstress, conquered and resigned, "if it must be done, listen and judge!"

Then, after a moment's silence, that her vexation might be silenced, she sang the cavatina of Norma. That pure, powerful melodious voice "lavished all its wealth." The three gentlemen were delighted beyond expression.—Their manner made Jenny Lind detect the trap into which she had fallen. The gentlemen avowed their guilt, and implored her pardon with much grace and eloquence—adding, "if you will pardon us, our benevolence shall make the poor bless your name." Jenny Lind was touched. She pardoned their impertinence.

A Passage from Gough.

From the Prohibitionist.

We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Gough's masterly address, delivered in the city of Albany, on the 24th of October, 1855. He concluded with this beautiful and inspiring passage. Let every worker read it, and go to work anew.—"Of those who began this work some are living to-day; and I should like to stand now and see that mighty enterprise as it rises before them. They worked hard. They lifted the first turf—prepared the bed in which they lay the corner stone. They laid it amid persecution and storm. They worked under the surface; and men almost forgot that there were busy hands laying the solid foundation far down beneath. By-and-by they got the foundation above the surface, and then they commenced another storm of persecution.—Now we see the superstructure, pillar after pillar, tower after tower, column after column, with the capitals emblazoned—'Love, truth, sympathy, and good will to all men.' Old men gaze upon it as it grows up before them. They will not live to see it completed, but they see in faith the crowning cope to it. Meek-eyed women weep as it grows in beauty; children strew the pathway of the workmen with flowers. We do not see its beauty yet—we do not see the magnificence of the superstructure yet—because it is in course of erection. Scaffolding, ropes, ladders, workmen ascending and descending, mark the beauty of the building; but, by-and-by when the hosts thathave labored shall come up over a thousand battle fields waving their bright grain, never again to be cursed in the distillery—through vineyards, under trellished vines with grapes hanging in all their purple glory, never again to be pressed into that which can debase and degrade mankind, when they shall come through orchards, under trees hanging thick with golden pulpy fruit, never to be turned into that which can injure and debase—when they shall come up to the last distillery and destroy it, to the last weeping wife and her tears gently away—to the last little child and lift him up to stand where God meant that he should stand; to the last drunkard and nerve him to burst the burning fetters, and make a glorious accompaniment to the song of freedom by the clinking of broken chains—then, ah! then will the copestone be set upon it, the scaffolding will fall with a crash, and the building will start in its wondrous beauty before an astonished world."

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING.—Mr. Editor: About the 20th of October last, a robbut, healthy-looking man, asked to see some Metalic Coffins. I asked for the measure, thinking he had lost some friend; when to my surprise, he said it was for himself, and remarked that "he was pretty tall." More surprised than ever, I enquired, "It is for you?" He replied, "Yes I shall need it soon." Not willing to appear anxious or curious, I questioned no farther; in a business manner he proceeded to look over those I had, and found I had not the size on hand. I then told him that I would procure one for him, and he could come in when he came in town. I entered the order upon my book, and he remarked, "Well, you know what I want, get a good one," and then said, "he had other business to attend to," and hurried away. On the 8th Jan. he made his appearance again, and said "he would call again the next week and take it home." Accordingly he called on Saturday, Jan. 19th, took his coffin, and engaged our services as Undertaker at his funeral in August, as his death would occur on the 20th of August, 1856. Now, all this seems very strange, and some, perhaps, will say, "Why that man is a fool, or deranged, or insane." For my part, I have no comments to make; but have with the sanction of the man himself, laid it before the public, and should the man pay at the time predicted, you shall hear from me again.—*Newburgh Gazette, Jan.* 23. JACKSON & Co;
Undertaker.

THE STEAMER "PACIFIC."—The *Journal of Commerce* says that the insurance on her is very large; the amount on the ship is $600,000, half in this country and half in Europe; the freight money is insured for $400,000 more. She had between six and seven hundred tons of cargo, valued at over $1,500,000, most of which was insured, a good part in this country.

THE AVARICIOUS MAN.—Four more truthful lines than the following are rarely written:—

"The man may breathe, but never lives,
Who much receives but nothing gives;
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blank."

BALAKLAVA SIX MONTHS AFTER THE BATTLE.—Rectangular patches of long, rich grass, waving high above the more natural green meadow, marked the mounds where the slain of the 25th of October are reposing for ever, and the snorting horse refuses to eat the unwholesome shoots. As the forces moved on, evidences of the fatal and glorious day became daily and painful. The skeleton of an English dragoon, said to be one of the Royals, still lay extending on the plain, with tattered bits of red cloth hanging to the bones of hrs arms. All the buttons had been cut off the jacket. The men must have fallen early in the day, when the heavy cavalry were close up to Canrobert's Hill, and came under fire of the Russian artillery. There was also a Russian close at hand, in ghastly companionship. The small, bullet skull, round as a cannon ball, had been picked bare—all save the scalp, which was still covered with grizzly red locks. Farther on, amid fragments of shell and round shot, the body of another Russian seemed starting out of the grave, which scarcely covered the lower extremities. The half-decayed skeletons of artillery and cavalry horses, covered with rotting trappings, harness and saddles, lay as they fell in the agonies of death, or had crumbled away into a *debris* of bones and skin, and leather straps, cloth and buckles. From the numerous graves, the uncovered bones of the tenants had started up through the soil, as if to appeal against the haste with which they had been buried. With the clash of drums, shrill strains of the fife—with the champing of bits and ringing of steel, man and horse now swept over the remains of their fellows in all the pride of life.

THE TRADE WINDS.—The origin of the trade winds at the surface of the earth is thus explained:—

A number of natural agencies are at work to disturb the equilibrium of the atmosphere, and to give rise to aerial currents; among them the most important is the difference of temperature in different parts of the earth. The air within the tropics, constantly heated by the rays of our almost perpendicular sun, is rarefied lighter, and is pushed upwards by the heavier air North and South of this region.—A current in this direction from each pole is thus produced at the surface of the earth, while an opposite current toward each pole is generated by the rarified air which rises above the heated belt, and flows backward like water seeking its equilibrium. These currents, on account of the rotation of the earth, are not along the meridian, but those at the surface take a Westerly direction, while those above flow in an Easterly course.

PECULIARITIES OF GAIT AS INDICATIONS OF CHARACTER.—Observing persons move slow, their hands move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally turn round. Careful persons lift their feet high, and place them down flat and firm. Sometimes they stoop down, pick up some little obstruction, and place it quietly by the side of the way. Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets, and their heads slightly inclined. Modest persons step softly, for fear of being observed. Timid persons often step off from the sidewalk on meeting another, and they always go around a stone instead of over it. Wide-awake persons 'toe out,' and have a long swing to their arms, while their heads shake about miscellaneously. Careless persons are forever stubbing their toes. Lazy persons scrape along loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the walk and then on the other. Very strong-minded persons have their toes directly in front of them, and have a kind of stamp movement. Unstable persons walk fast and by turns. Adventurous persons try all the roads, and frequently climb the fences instead of going through the gate, and never let down the bar. One-idea persons and very selfish ones 'toe in.' Cross persons are apt to hit their knees together. Undecided persons swing their hands and fingers every few steps. Absent-minded persons often take the wrong road, and sometimes find themselves up to their knees in a mud puddle, although the sidewalks are excellent. Dignified men move slow and erect. Fast persons cut across the corners, kick every dog they meet, knock down little children, run against ladies, and hit every twelfth man's ribs pretty hard with their elbows. Very neat men occasionally stop to wipe the dust from their sides. Very polite persons are sometimes seen bowing in their course to black servant girls and black stumps.

PAY YOUR BILLS.—Those who give employment are utterly unconscious of a tenth part of pain a master tradesman feels, when Saturday arrives—his men anxious for their earnings, he not one pound in his possession—his boys out in all directions with unpaid accounts to three times the amount of what would set his foot at ease, paying all his wants. "Mr. A. will call in a few days," says one, "Mr. B. pays all his accounts at the end of the year—you need not send until then," says another. Thus his spirits sink—at last the hour of payment advances—his men stands looking at him, he scarce knows where to look. All other endeavors having failed, he goes humbled in spirit to some friend or acquaintance, and, in a subdued voice, begs the loan of a few pounds—after numerous attempts he is successful—pays his men with borrowed money—rendered a beggar by the want of that money kept from him by those who need it not, merely from not knowing the misery their lax payment causes.—*Black.*

THE £10,000 CASE.

The Court of Appeal opened on Saturday forenoon. Their Lordships Chief Justice Robinson, the Chancellor, Vice Chancellors Esten and Sprague, Chief Justice Draper, Mr. Justice Burns, Judge McLean and Judge Richards, occupied the bench.

His Lordship Chief Justice Robinson delivered a lengthy and elaborate opinion in the case of the "City of Toronto *vs* Bowes." His Lordship's opinion was that their being nothing illegal on the part of the appellant, the bill ought to have been dismissed in the courts below without costs.

The Chancellor could not say he then held the same opinion, which he expressed in the Court below. He could not do so, after hearing the very learned and elaborate opinion just delivered by the Chief Justice. But he should say that all his reading since that opinion had been delivered, and all his subsequent reflection only served to confirm his conviction that the judgment of the Court below was based on sound and established principles of equity. He would like to make two observations:—First, he was of opinion that in this instance, Mr. Bowes was the special agent of the Corporation, apart from his position as Mayor of the City, or member of the Common Council. Secondly, he considered the case one of clear positive fraud. In any case involving such a course of conduct, as this, he should say it was one of plain, positive fraud. And in his opinion, that was the only sentence which the present case deserved.

Chief Justice Draper differed in opinion from Chief Justice Robinson. He fully agreed with the judgment of the Court below, and regretted that his little familiarity with the practice and principles of the Court of Chancery, hindered him from going as fully into this case as he could have wished.

Judge McLean could see no violation of duty in the defendant's conduct in this case. No loss had been caused to the city by the transaction; but, on the contrary it had been considerably the gainer. He had not been able to satisfy himself that the City of Toronto had any legitimate claim on the property made by the defendant in this case, and, therefore differed from the judgment given by the court below.

Vice chancellor Eston retained his decision.

Mr. Justice Burns was of opinion that the judgment of the court below was correct. He had no doubt the city was finally benefited by the transaction; but he considered that even through Mr. Bowes was only a passive agent in this case, yet it was fraudulent in him to become so.

Vice-chancellor Sprague would only say that nothing had arisen to change his opinion of the judgment given in the Court of Chancery.

Judge Richards would uphold the judgment of the lower court.

Dr. Conner then applied for leave to appeal to the Imperial authorities, which was granted.

The Appeal is therefore dismissed, with costs.

[The above report is merely an abstract of the opinions delivered in this important case. The great length of the judgment—more especially that of Chief Justice Robinson—precludes the possibility of our giving it at length.—*Leader.*

Canada Postage—New Arrangement.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 19, 1856

My attention has been called to the circumstance, that letters enclosed in the United States stamped envelopes, or prepaid with United States postage stamps, are received in this country from Canada, charged by our frontier exchange officers as unpaid.

This practice, on the part of the United States exchange offices, is, strictly speaking, correct, as each country recognizes its own postage stamps only in the prepayment of letters, and hence it is irregular to use United States stamps in the prepayment of letters from Canada.

But, inasmuch as the parties addressed feel aggrieved if postage is demanded on the delivery of such letters, and urge that the practice of charging them as unpaid operates as a harship upon them, the postage having been once received by this department, I am disposed to treat for the future such letters as prepaid and deliver them as such.

You will, therefore, discontinue the present practice of charging letters of this character as unpaid in United States stamps, and forward the same to destination without additional charge.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

YANKEE SULLIVAN.—This notable Pugilist is at present in the Sandwich Islands, where he is giving lessons to his Royal Majesty the King. He is also giving private lessons in the "noble art of self-defence" to the Royal Princes. He has given two public exhibitions to full houses, and is bottle companion and body guard to the King in the bar-rooms and billiard saloons. Sandwich is fast becoming civilized.

☞ We are informed that the barn and stables of Mr. Carpenter, Craig's Road, whose son was a witness of the Coroner's inquest on the murder of Corrigan, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th inst. Mr. Carpenter, we are sorry to learn, lost 15 head of cattle and a large grain. Strong suspicions are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary.—*Quebec Gazette.*

POTATO YEAST.—Pare, boil, and smash smooth, twelve potatoes; stir into these one large cup of sugar and one quart of boiling water; when cool add one quart of cold water, and half a pint or less of yeast; keep it in a warm place twelve hours, when it will be ready for use.—Shake it carefully before using—always reserve a small quantity of old yeast for raising the new. Bread or cakes made with this yeast never need salaratus, and will raise very quickly. I trust housekeepers generally will try this and dispense with the unwholesome article, saleratus.—*Ohio Farmer.*

PARLIAMENTARY.

Toronto, March 3.

Mr. Dorion having moved for a committee of the whole on the subject of Education in Canada East—

Mr. Drummond said that the Superintendent of Education had just made a report on this subject, which had not yet been brought before the House; the committee would therefore be premature. The Government also intended to bring in a bill on the subject of Education; and on the whole it would be most convenient, he thought, to postpone the subject.

Mr. Dorion, desiring to test the opinion of the House on several points which had been constantly recommended by the Superintendent of education in Canada East, persisted in his motion, but after some conversation consented to postpone it for fifteen days.

Mr. Fortier moved an address to his Excellency to cause all crown lands granted to certain individuals by patents or otherwise, with respect to which the conditions specified by the said patents have not been fulfilled, to be re-annexed to the crown domain;

Mr. Drummond said that the Government were always ready to enforce the law against all holders of patents who do not comply with their conditions, but to suppose that the Government, without any process of law, could take back men's lands, was to suppose that Government would expose itself to ridicule. He hoped the motion would not be persisted in.

Dr. Fortier, however, at first persisted, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ferres moved for the reading of the journals relative to the petitions of John McGuire, police superintendent, for the purpose of referring them to a select committee, which was carried.

The bill to establish a Circuit Court at Soulanges was read a first time. Also the bill to amend the law of evidence in Canada East. Also a bill to amend the Act for increasing the sittings of the Courts in the district of St. Francis.

In answer to Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Cayley said that the public accounts will be sent to the printer on Wednesday or Thursday, after which, three or four weeks would be required to complete them for the House. This was much earlier than had ever before been done. The accounts were up to the 5th January, and he thought great despatch had been made in preparing them so speedily.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the bills to amend the laws of partnership, and to amend the law relating to limited partnerships, were read a first time.

Toronto, March 5.

Yesterday the standing committee reported favorably on the petitions of James Countin, of Robert H. Barron, of John Watson, of P. C. VanBrocklin, of Rev. T. Caron, of James Cockburn, and others, of the counties of Huron and Bruce, of the city of Montreal, and of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association.

To-day the printing committee reported in favor of printing a part of the documents respecting the advertised sale of the Saugeen lands.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald moved for copies of papers having any reference to a change in the system which formerly permitted the public to have direct access to the books, maps and papers connected with the Crown Lands Timber Department. The Commissioner of Crown Lands having assured the member for Glengarry that there were no documents such as that contemplated by the motion, the motion was withdrawn.

Toronto, March 6.

Last night 35 petitions for the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law were read; also a petition of the Commercial Bank; of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, and several others.

On motion of Mr. Christie, an address was voted for correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; and also between the Government and any clergymen of the churches of England, Scotland, Rome, and the Wesleyan Methodist church, since the 9th May 1853.

Mr. Carrier presented a return to an address of the 26th ult., for a statement of sums obtained by municipalities in Upper and Lower Canada, under the Municipal Loan Fund Act; together with information relating thereto.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to protect the employees of the Government from being compelled to labor on Sunday.

Mr. Dorion introduced a bill to amend the Act incorporating the city of Montreal.

Mr. S. Smith introduced a bill to extend the line of the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, a special committee of five members was appointed to examine into the amount and resources now applicable to the support of common schools and the establishment of district or parish libraries; also, the resources which can be made available for that object not included in the general consolidated reserve fund of the Province.

Toronto, March 7.

The following bills were read a first time :—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the L'Assampion River and Railway Company.

A bill entitled "to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council."

A bill to allow officers of Agricultural Associations to apply the government grant to the purchase of seed grain without a previous application to the Board of Agriculture.

A bill to expand and amend the charter of the City Bank of Montreal.

A bill to extend the time allowed by the charter of the Port Dover Railway Company for the construction of said railway.

A bill to incorporate the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company.

A bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company.

A bill to erect the village of Galt into a town.

A bill to incorporate the Canada and Liverpool Mining Company.

Mr. Cameron moved for an address to the Governor General for a Copy of the charge of Judge Duval at the Corrigan trial. He said that he did so because he could not believe that the charge as reported in the newspapers, could be correct. Especially he could not believe that any judge could lay down as law that men who acted together for a criminal purpose, if that purpose was pushed beyond their purpose to murder, were to be exempted from punishment unless the men could be ascertained who struck the fatal blow.

Mr. Alleyn would condemn the motion. At the same time he must say that as one of the counsel for the accused he had urged no such doctrine in their favor, and he was sure the judge had not laid down the law in that manner.

Mr. Drummond believed everyone was astonished at the result of the trial in Quebec, and no one more than himself.—Without taking on himself the factions of judge or jury, he would say it was shocking to think that a man had been murdered in broad daylight at a public fair, and that the man who slaughtered him should escape unpunished. He regarded that as a great public misfortune ; at the same time he declared that the government was in no way in fault for the result, having used every effort to bring the guilty parties to justice. Notwithstanding this, he thought to vote the address of the member for Toronto would establish a bad precedent, and the government had no right to call on the judge for his notes. He must say also, that he did not think the newspaper reports were correct ; they had been denied by a legal gentleman, a member of the House, and concerned in the trial ; and he might add, that he had a letter from one of the most eminent members of the Quebec bar, a Protestant himself, and of character above all suspicion, and in that letter it was stated that the charge of the judge was severely against the prisoners ; and that therefore he regretted the attacks of the press on that gentleman.

Some other gentlemen addressed the House on both sides, and the debate was proceeding when the House adjourned.

Toronto, March 8.

Last night after the report left, the debate on the motion of Mr. J. H. Cameron relative to Mr. Justice Duval's charges was adjourned till Monday, to give time for consideration.

A number of petitions was presented and read.

The following bill among others, was read a first time :—

A bill to extend the provisions of the Act 18 Vic. cap. 108, to the lessors and lessees of moveable property in certain cases.

Mr. Bureau introduced a bill to make better provision for the administration of the property of minors and others incapable of administering their own affairs.

Mr. Sanborn introduced a bill to amend the Act establishing Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Lower Canada.

A bill to amend the Act to abolish the right of primogeniture.

A bill to amend the law relating to the sale of land for taxes in Upper Canada.

A bill in relation to foreign Insurance Companies.

A bill to afford legal redress to persons having claims against her Majesty's government in this province.

The bill to charge the tenure of Indian lands in the Township of Durham was read a third time and passed.

The bill to secure the creditors attaching the effects of their debtors, a privileged claim for their costs of suits upon the money arising from judicial sales, was read a second time.

A bill to amend the Act for establishing freedom of banking.

A bill to amend the Railway clauses Consolidation Act.

A bill to authorize the commutation of claims on Ordnance lands.

A bill to amend the law of evidence in Upper Canada.

A bill to amend the Acts relating to the Bank of Montreal.

It was ordered that all petitions respecting intemperance should be referred to the committee on drunkenness.

On motion of Mr. Drummond an address was ordered for papers respecting the endowment, number of scholars, &c. of Uniersary College and of Upper Canada College.

BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA TRUNK ROAD.—It must be gratifying to every person interested in the welfare of this part of the Province, to see that steps are being taken to connect Belleville and Marmora by a Tram Road. The object is to bring to Belleville, for the purposes of transportation and manufacturing, a portion of the rich and inexhaustible iron ore with which the neighborhood of Marmora abounds.

I believe it is the intention to bring the subject under the notice of the County Council of Hastings, at their first meeting, and there is little doubt it will receive their favorable consideration. The Warden of the county, whose judgment in such matters is much to be relied on, has spoken warmly on the subject on several public occasions, and from statements made by Mr. Finlay, the manager of the Marmora Works, there is no doubt the stock would be a paying investment. The construction of this road will be a great advantage to this city, as it will furnish both pig and bar iron to our manufactories here, at a much cheaper rate than it can be imported, thereby giving a stimulus to a very important item in the welfare of this city. Coal, for which the demand is always on the increase, will be brought here from Cleveland and Erie, as a return cargo for the iron ore sent to those places. Arrangements are already made for transhipping at this port, during the navigation of 1856, twenty five thousand tons of ore from the iron mines on the Ottawa. The local travel on the Belleville and Marmora road will be considerable, as it passes through a good agricultural and well-settled district, and within six miles of all the principal milling establishments. The strap iron for this road can be had on favorable terms, and the locomotives can be built at the locomotive works in this city.

The smelting of the iron ore can be carried on at Kingston with nearly as much advantage as at Belleville, on account of the facilities of transport both by water and Grand Trunk Railroad. The great desideratum is to get the ore to the front, which can only be accomplished by a tram road.—*Cor. News.*

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

The following Address has just been issued by the Protestant Alliance :—

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF CANADA OF WHATEVER NAME.

BRETHREN,—Every age has its own antagonist against which it has to struggle. Our fathers, centuries ago, had to resist the usurpations of Popery, and did so to the death, bequeathing to us, as the glorious heritage their sufferings had won, the priceless treasures of civil and religious liberty.

In our day, the enemy our forefathers had beaten down has rallied his strength, and comes on against us, their sons, armed with the vitality of evil, Rome has lifted her head up again, these last forty years, and, after assailing the liberties of every country in Europe, has crossed the Atlantic to try if she can undermine ours. Rotten at her centre, she seeks to compensate for decline in her ancient strength by fresh conquests at a distance. She craves new territories for priestly dominion ; for hers is essentially a system for the honor and aggrandizement of the priesthood alone. She ignores the nations everywhere and counts them only the property of the Church—that is, of the clergy. Note it, brethren, that institutions, the activity, the intrigues, all the designs and doings of Popery, are but the efforts of priests to advance their own interests. The rights and the every existence of the people everywhere, are, according to them, a mere legal fiction ; the only power to be sworn to in their eyes is their own vast ecclesiastical corporation.

Everywhere this great truth is being recognized, and followed by the action which is a just indignation dictates. In Naples, under the most Popish Government in Europe, the newspaper of the Jesuits is closed with the pamphlets of Mazzini, and hunted out like them, as dangerous to the State. Spain has just banished the swarms of monks and nuns, and greed fattened on the resources of a country, drained and impoverished by their exactions. The selfish immunities and privileges with which the Priesthood had endowed themselves, have had to be abated. Even Spain, the last resort of the inquisition, has been compelled to clear her dominions of the swarms of ecclesiastics of whom more than a hundred thousand ate it up. Mexico has just banished the Jesuits a second time for their incurable selfishness and rapacity. The people of the United States have seen them grasping at every office for their instruments, and the Roman institution hostile to them, engrossing to themselves the whole property of their communion, till the Archbishop of New York has come to hold in his own right and name, as a corporation sole, many million dollars worth of real estate, cajoled or bullied from his people. There, as everywhere, it has been seen that the interests and glory of their order, without a thought or care for those of the county, were their only aim. The conspiracy revealed, it could not be endured. Protestants of every name have banded together to put it down, and drive out the enemies of the commonwealth. The free Constitutions of which Americans boasted was to be made the means for its own destruction. It could no longer be borne. Lesser interests were forgotten in the presence of a great danger, and the toils of the priests have snapped like withes before a roused and united Protestantism. Thebrethren, Europe and America, in short the whole civilized world, have risen against Rome. It is felt everywhere, in Popish and Protestant countries alike, that the mute of Rome universally is—the Priest sole Monarch.

Hopeless of gaining their ends in the neighboring Republic—at least at this time—the leaders of Romanism have turned towards Canada as a more promising field. They think we are unmanly to defend—unfaithful to cherish—our Liberties. They think we are too divided—that our Government are too servile, and too thoroughly rotten in heart to oppose them. An organized emigration to Canada of the Romanists proscribed in the States, has been set on foot. We are to be deluged by the ignorance and blind superstition of the following of the priests. Our fair land is to see these hosts settling down on it for the avowed purpose of subverting its institutions. They are to come, ready, at the bidding of their priests, to vote everywhere—at the hustings, in the district meeting, by petitions, by threats, by the influence of numbers, by any and every means—to break up our system of Common Schools—to tax us for those of Jesuits and nuns—to turn our children on the streets, to grow up ignorant and degraded—and to bring over us the darkness best fitted for the prosperity of their system. They are to come to be a fulcrum for the priests to move our Legislature up to aid them in getting more grants of the public lands—more incorporations of monasteries and nunneries—and more laws of every kind passed, for their benefit, till our resources be cramped, our strength weakened, our liberties crushed, and Popery finds a new Ireland in Canada. It is no calumny—no exaggeration—to speak this. Read Bishop Charbonnel's pastoral, and judge of it for either. Our words are tame to point out the danger. The reality is indefinitely worse than we can describe. It is a *mortal sin*, he tells us, for a Romanist to enter one of our churches—or to send a child to a Common School—or to vote for any one not pledged to break up our school system. Their children must either confessedly be uneducated, or parents incur the doom of eternal ruin if they send them to a mixed school. To learn their letters on the same bench with Protestant boys, is to bring on a household the unspeakable terrors of hell. Thus to undo us—to wrest our dearest and most cherished institutions from us—to bring under our soiled and degraded liberties in the dust—the enemies of our country, the priests, assume blasphemously to anticipate the opening of the great Books, and to usurp before the eternal judgments of Heaven. In such a crisis, brethren, do we find ourselves. Our hope, our safety, under God, lie in union and devoted energy. Silent be every voice of party strife ; forgotten be the jealousies and heartburnings of the past, in the presence of this great peril of our all. We call on you every where to unite—to form Protestant associations—that your strength may be concentrated and well directed. Let Protestantism be your rallying cry. Support those only who support it. Remember the value of what is threatened. Wherever the foe is be you. We call you to the battle-field. Shall we be disappointed ? Are you worthy of your fathers, or are you fallen ? Are you men, or will you sit silent and be slaves ? We are on the side of freedom and of truth, and with these lies the Divine pledge of victory. We commit the ark of liberties and rights to your keeping. Enemies and friends in every land have their eyes upon you. The past and the future look like urge you. To you are consigned the honor of the one, and the destiny of the other. We believe you will be faithful to both.

ALEX. SANSON, President.
JOHN C. GRIKIE, Secretary.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs :—"I am enabled to assert that the President has determined to dismiss Mr. Crampton immediately, the letter of dismissal being already written, and it will probably be handed to him within the next 24 hours. Neither the President nor Cabinet suppose there will be war in consequence, nor does any well informed man here contemplate such a result as probable. Of course Mr. Crampton's dismissal will afford no cause for war."

Arrival of the AFRICA.

Sandy Hook, March 8th, 1856.

The royal mail steamship *Africa* has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of 23rd ult.

The steamer *Pacific* has not been heard of.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton—The brokers' circulars quote a decline of the week of about 1 16 chiefly on middling and low qualities.

Breadstuffs—Wheat and flour reported a shade dearer, and firmly held. Corn in good demand at 1s advance. Lard firm, in good request at 54s. Beef more lively at last week's prices. Nothing in bulk. Bacon in good demand. Ashes dull. London money market, tight. Consols fluctuating considerably, closing at 91. American stocks quiet.

The *Africa* has 37 passengers.

The new British Loan had all been taken by the Rothschilds.

The Peace Conference it was supposed would meet on the day the *Africa* left. Anxiety was daily increasing as to the result.

Nothing further had transpired respecting the difficulty with America, except that the *London Advertiser* professes to know that Mr. Dallas has very stringent instructions.

London, Saturday.—It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolaieff.

Paris editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war while the Conference lasts.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday 23rd Feby, arrived at her dock at 5½ p. m.

The screw str. *Edinburgh* was in sight from Glasgow Saturday 23d for N. York.

Not a vestige of the ship *Great Duke* now remains, and though her cargo has been washed about, owing to the precipitous nature of the coast it is feared that little can be saved. The bodies of several of the crew have been received and buried.

The Peace Conferences were expected to open on Monday 25th, and great anxiety prevailed as to their issue.

On the subject of the difficulties with the United States, there is nothing new to report except that the London *Morning Advertiser* professed to be aware that Mr. Dallas comes out with very stringent demands in regard both to the Central American and Etisnett questions.

THE CONFERENCES.—Ali Pasha, the Turkish Envoy, reached Marseilles on the 19th *en route* for Paris, and we may now calculate there will be no hindrance to the commencement of the Conference on 25th. Although the Plenipotentiaries have not yet assembled in Council, it is stated that the exigencies of diplomatic etiquette have already been fully discussed and satisfactorily settled. The only question of precedence has been solved in a way which conciliates punctiliousness by adopting alphabetical order. By this means Austria takes the lead, followed by France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey.

The *Independence Belge* introduced the name of Prussia into the above list ; this, however, the London *Globe* supposes to be a mistake, as nothing has transpired to indicate that the Governments intend to depart from the rule they have laid down, to exclude all non-combatant Powers, and to maintain that Prussia can no longer bring forward her claim as one of the five European powers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Constitutionnel*, in an editorial headed "the holy alliance," indicates that the Congress will not occupy itself exclusively with the subjects arising out of the war, and says it is not impossible that certain important events which since 1815 have modified the state of Europe as it was defined by the Congress of Vienna, will engage the attention of the Conference of Paris. The editorial goes on to intimate that the treaties of 1815 will be essentially remodelled. The Paris *Patrie* takes the same strain, and quotes also an editorial to the same effect from the *Journal* of Frankfort, endeavoring to prove that the present Conference will obliterate all vestiges of the once famous alliance against France.

"The revolutionary propagandism" says the *Patrie*, "has long made an instrument of the revision of the treaties of 1815, abusing as in many other instances, a patriotic and national idea to turn it into an element of disorder, but now, thanks to the Imperial policy,—thanks to the success of our arms,—thanks to the confidence which France inspires throughout the continent, from the wisdom as well as the strength of its Government, it is now in the name of Conservative ideas that people are asking for a revision of the treaties of '15."

The *Moniteur* contains an article which has attracted much notice, as a supposed hint of what the debates will be. The editorial takes the shape of rebuke, administered to the *Debats* for having stated that Nicolaieff is not a Black Sea fort, and that there is no necessity for any restriction as to the armaments on the coast. The editorial in the *Moniteur* says that Nicolaieff is more dangerous than Sebastopol, and that Europe in general has an interest in preserving the neutrality of the Baltic.

THE WAR, &C.—Gen'l Kmetty writes to the London papers, contradicting certain expressions attributed to him, derogatory to the English officers at Kurs ; Kmetty protests against his name being mixed up with the Jersey refugees and socialist newspapers. He is a soldier, he says, who tries to do his duty according to his convictions, and to the best of his power.

Constantinople advices report much excitement and confusion in Commercial affairs, all things have fallen in price, and merchants who have stocks are fearful of incurring heavy losses.

LATER.—Correspondence has been received from the Crimea, but there is nothing of interest. Gen'l Codrington describes the explosion of Fort Nicholas. He sends the following despatch. It will be seen he soars far above the meteorological observations of Regian, and the subsequent records of Simpson :—

"SEBASTOPOL, Feby 4.

"TO THE LORD PANMURE :

"My Lord,—Pelissier informed me a few days ago, that this day Fort Nicholas should be destroyed, and he sent again to say that at 1 o'clock P. M. the mines for this purpose would be fired. The view over the whole harbor is well obtained from the interior slope of the Redan hill, and from other points within the Russian lines.

The day was magnificently clear. Every sentry on the opposite side could be seen,—every working party watched,—every soldier that was straggling in the sun. Occasional shot and shell were sent from the enemy to the Euradellnain and the town, but otherwise nothing disturbed the usual appearance of quiet, almost of desolation. On our north side we looked down at the last ruined barracks in front,—on the inner front of the dockyard, the quay and the remains of Fort Paul. The spacious inlet from the harbor on our left, beyond which stand the roofless buildings of Sebastopol itself. There is also the well remembered long line of pointed arches,—the casements of the interior of Fort Nicholas, of which the embrasures in double tier pointed to seaward, and away from us. It juts into the harbor, built on an inner tongue of land. Fort formidable forms a similar but more outward defence for these approaches on the north. The scene and feeling of expectation was of great interest, for another tangible proof of power and success was to take place, and 106,000 pounds of powder were in the several mines. At the hour named, a burst of smoke dark and thick rolled from the left of our building. It was followed by another. The heavy sound arrived. The stones were shot into the air and the sea. The explosions of the outermost and of the centre mingled at short intervals into one drifting cloud, which veiled the destruction below. The light of the sun played beautifully on the mass of smoke, which the heavy part lay long and heavily on its victim. The breeze passing along over the remainder of the town, showed the long line of arches where all that remains of the pride of Fort Nicholas, and one standing menace of the harbor lay buried under its waters.

The state of the docks has been given in detail in my letters. They are all destroyed, while the earth surrounding them is shaken into cracks. Basins, docks, masses of broken granite, caissons, gates, beams of iron and of timber, are tumbled into one mass of destruction.

I have &c.,
W. J. CODRINGTON,
Gen'l Commanding."

BRITAIN.—Proceedings in Parliament. In both Houses an official announcement was made that it is the intention of Government to appoint a Board of general officers to inquire into the charges contained in such Board, not to be published unless the Government see fit.

Lord Derby in the House of Lords brought up the duties of the Ministers of war.

It is reported that the Ministry, seeing the formidable opposition raised in the House of Lords, are disposed to recede from pressing the Wensleydale Peerage Bill.

Lord John Russell gave notice that he would on that day fortnight move Resolutions on the subject of National Education in England and Wales.

Mr. Otway gave notice that he should move for information as to the intentions of the Government of India, with regard to the territory of King of Oude.

Lord Palmerston laid upon the table papers relating to Danish successions.

A singular incident had occurred at Liverpool. Mr. Tatham came in the morning to the Exchange Rooms, and as usual consulted the bulletin of prices ; finding that the article in which he had speculated largely were falling. He retired to a vault under the Exchange, and cut his throat. Fortunately he was discovered ere life was extinct, and he now lies in the vault attended by four medical men, it being impossible in his precarious state to remove him.

The official accounts of the trade and navigation of Britain for the year 1855 have been published, and show a satisfactory result. The Exports amounted in value to £97,364,655. The value in 1854 having been £97,184,726, and in 1853, £98,933,781 sterling.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat rather improved, enquiries during the week ; and the finer descriptions of American had dropped 2d more. Red quoted firm at 10s *a* 10s 6d.—White 10s *a* 11s 3d. Flour had been sold to a fair extent at full rates last Monday, but of late—Ohio extra *a* 38s 6d. Holders of Indian Corn having shown less disposition to meet the market, buyers have to comply with an advance of 6d *a* 1s per qr.—Mixed 35s.—Yellow 35s 3d *a* 36s.—White 34s 6d *a* 35s. Nothing done in Pork for want of stocks. Bacon moving off pretty freely 6d arrival at 50s *a* 52s. Lard quoted 54s *a* 55s. Ashes—Sales had been made at last week's rates. The London Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continued in action. American Flour quoted 37s *a* 40s per bbl.

Telegraph.

Montreal Line.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

Halifax, March 12, 1856.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port last night, and will go down at Boston early on Thursday forenoon. Her dates are to Saturday 1st, one week later than that received by the *Africa* at New York.

The *Arabia* brings no tidings of the *Pacific*.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, previously reported to have arrived at Glasgow from N Y., passed on the 7th Feburary, a quantity of ice, and saw upon it some broken Cabin furniture with white handles, and a lady's work-box. It is suggested that this might have belonged to the *Pacific*, but as the *Pacific* had no furniture with white handles, the Agent in New York is confident that the portions of the wreck here alluded to never belonged to the vessel.

Three meetings of the Peace Conference had been held in Paris, but nothing of the proceedings had been suffered to transpire.

Rumors favourable and otherwise, were circulated in abundance, and at the close of the week considerable alarm was created by a report that Russia had started objections which would cause the Conference to break up. It is however regarded as a mere stock jobbing ruse, and a general impression prevailed that matters were progressing favorably.

The opinion increases that immediately after peace is proclaimed, a general European Conference will meet to readjust the balance of power.

Active preparations for a continuance of the War prevailed on all sides.

An Armistice, until the end of March had been officially announced, and was made known to the Crimean Army. It is not to affect the existing blockade of Russian Ports.

Omar Pasha had resigned his command of the Ottoman Contingent, and his resignation was accepted.

The excitement in regard to the American difficulty appeared to be quite extinct.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs were all rather down. Market for Provisions was steady, and prices were generally without change.

Consols exhibited but little variation from the quotation last advised : the closing rates were 91¼. Money was in active demand at former rates.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Custom House Sale on 12th April—S. S Hinde.
Lots and Shop to Lease—A. Meneice.
Notice—Peter Sharp.
Removal—W. J. Northgraves.
St. Patrick's Society Dinner.
Transport for 1856—F. McCuaig & Co.
Township of Thurlow Accounts, 1855.
Dissolution of Partnership—O'Hare & Carman.
Regular Communication Belleville Lodge No. 4-496.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Thursday, March 13, 1856.

MINISTERIAL TROUBLES.

It is now no longer a speculation but a fixed impression on all minds, that a disruption is speedily to take place in our Government. Our ship of State, of which it was vaunted so loudly that she was capable of weathering any storm of opposition through which she would be obliged to pass, has, nevertheless been rifled midway and must inevitably founder and go down. Although commanding such large majorities on the answer to the recent address from the throne, yet no shrewd politician could for one moment that in the very constitution of our Coalition were to be found the seeds of weakness and dissolution. A Ministry to be powerful must be composed of men who are the true exponents of their constituencies on all or nearly all the great questions of the day. Has this been the case with the present Government? Quite the contrary. Instead of being held together by the firm ligature of great political principles, their anomalous union is maintained by the utter negation and abandonment of all principle. By Executive patronage and this alone have they hoped to secure that support which by their own measures they had no right to expect. The very means by which they vainly wished to render themselves impregnable has become the instrument of their own destruction. Patronage, like a two edged weapon, not unfrequently would the hand that wields it ; or, to use a truer simile, it is like the magazine of powder which, when properly used is most destructive to the enemy, but through carelessness or accident it may blow the garrison which contains it to atoms. Now it is on these two grounds—want of tact and of judicious distribution of patronage,—that have been occasioned the weakness and imminent disruption of our Government. The settlement of the Clergy Reserves, which is their chief boast, was one of the vilest frauds and deceits ever practiced in any country. The secularization of the Reserves and the non-endowment of Churches have always been the cynosure of the Reform party in their political journeyings. —their watchword and battle cry in all their past contests and signal victories. And what have a McNab-Spence Administration done in this respect? Although pledged to the country, practically and to all intents and purposes they have endowed, out of these same Reserves, two leading Churches with a richer and more secure income.

Our system of national education, laid on a foundation as broad as the interests and as noble as the people for which it is framed, has been systematically attacked and weakened. Numerous School measures have been and are still being introduced, with the approbation of our Government, for the purchase of R. Catholic support, without any regard to the interests or feelings of the country at large. By a dexterous quibble and a paltry parliamentary dodge, a Prohibitory Liquor law was burked when it was too late in the Session to introduce another. A subordination of Upper Canadian to Lower Canadian and of Protestant to R. Catholic interests, have been manifested in all the policy and doings of the present Government. Is it any wonder, then, that the great body of the people of Upper Canada have no very warm affection for a Coalition based upon so much deception and selfishness?

Again, the majority of either or both sections of the Province are Reformers, and how are they represented in the present Cabinet? Who is the President of the Council and of the Bureau of Agriculture? Sir Allan McNab, a Tory of the old school. Who is the Attorney General West? a Tory; who the Solicitor General? a Tory; who the Inspector General? likewise a Tory. Then a Speech fills the office of Postmaster General, and a Ross is the President of the Legislative Council; the first a renegade in politics, and the elevation of the latter was never sanctioned by the people. Who holds the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, and does the business in this department for Upper Canada? Mr. Cauchon, a Lower Canadian, who knows and cares as much about his duties as a boarding-school Miss about her mamma's kitchen. This is the composition of our Government.

With all this, however, there is still a section in the Tory party who are dissatisfied with the Government because it will not comply with their exorbitant demands, and who by a combination wish to intimidate the Government into an acquiescence with their every behest ; we refer to John Hilliard Cameron and his eleven disciples. No doubt the Government began to discover the bad effects of their grossly partial favors, and found it expedient to be more judicious for the future, and were obliged to, reluctantly withhold what Mr. Cameron and his party now wish to extort.

Here is a quandary for our time-serving Cabinet. If Cameron is taken into the Government, those Reformers who look with covetous eyes upon the same treasury benches will be mortally offended, and of course will arrange themselves in opposition. And among those who consistently and conscientiously support the Coalition from reasons absurd or otherwise,—perchance because they may think they can do no better,—among such, a fossilized and bigoted Tory of the old family compact school, like J. H. Cameron, would be quite too nauseous a dose even for the most pliable to swallow. They would likewise walk over into the opposition. If he is not taken into the Cabinet, of course his hostility is inevitable, and the Government is but poorly qualified to lose his support, much less that he should become an active opposer. In either case the Government must suffer defeat. Surely here is a Scylla and Charydis through which no Palinurus will guide them with safety. This dilemma is rendered doubly certain by the resignation of Sir Allan McNab, which is no longer a speculation. A vacancy will be left which must be filled, and which will perhaps create other vacancies.—What shall they do under the circumstances? Go to the country? What there awaits them but ignominious defeat? Upon what measures or on what principles will they go? The settlement of the Clergy Reserves? Ah, no! the people would a thousand times sooner that they were still to be adjusted. Upon the Prohibitory Liquor law? Did they not burke it, and is not its ghost still haunting their feverish imaginations? Shall it be on the Separate School question? No no, there is little danger of their mentioning so hateful a topic. Or will Cameron tampering on this vital subject has been sufficient to damn them politically, if all their other acts had been virtuous. Shall it be then on Representation by population? Have they not shown the strongest disposition to shirk and dodge this also? Then what question under heavens can they appeal to the country on? Simply none. To appeal to the country under such circumstances is surely to "pluck down ruin" on their own heads.

We have it on the best authority that the Postmaster General has lately been to his constituents, and that he does not stand the least shadow of a chance of a re-election ; his constituents treat him not only coldly, but with a hostility bordering on incivility. His position is only an illustration of the position and fate of his colleagues.

The sweets of office are however too dear to the tastes of present occupants to surrender them without an arduous struggle ; and how will they endeavor to retain them? This is the all-absorbing question with our tempest-tossed ship of state at the present time.

We speak advisedly when we say that a Ministerial caucus has been held, in which these difficulties were freely discussed and expedients proposed. It was there decided that the Cabinet must be re-constructed and more of the Reform element infused, to render it popular with the country. But these Reformers must be of those who had never held any very strong views with any degree of tenacity on any of the leading questions ; we suppose they would answer the purpose better if they never had honestly held any views. They must be Reformers in order to satisfy Reformers, but they must possess principles sufficiently lax as not to compromise the interests of the greedy politicians of the other section of the Coalition. Such men as Holton, Young, Dorion, Hartman, J. S. McDonald, Flint, Wilson, Brown, &c, were to be entirely excluded, as well as Cameron and his party ; but such a man as Sidney Smith was the beau ideal. Whether it be true or false, the impression in Toronto and elsewhere is that a more unmitigated toady is not to be found in Parliament than this same worthy member for Northumberland, —that he is always a ready and willing instrument in the hands of the present Ministry. We regret to be compelled thus to state what is the general impression of this honorable member ; we however believe with many, that he has with some others been duped and misled. By retracing his steps he has however the opportunity of redeeming his character, and becoming worthy of the renewed confidence of his party ; but until he has demonstrated this by his acts and served the necessary probation, he cannot expect the support he seeks.

But what can the Cabinet expect from a change of this kind ? surely no increased confidence or support. If none of the opposition are infused into the new Cabinet it cannot weaken the opposition, and if Cameron and his party are treated in the same manner, the new Ministry will be left as weak if not weaker than at present. In the re-construction of the present Cabinet or the formation of a new one, our predilections are not for men so much as for principles, and those men who are and have been trustworthy and earnest advocates of these principles shall alone receive our hearty support. No sectarian Schools, or at least no further concession to the principle,—no Church endowments,—Representation by population,—Prohibition of the Liquor traffic,—are among the most important of our political questions, and they are those, especially the Separate school question and Representation by population, on which the great body of the Upper Canadians, whether Conservative or Reform, are united. Let men of talent be right on them, —let them have proved by their conduct that they are right,—and they are the proper persons to guide with honor and safety the helm of affairs during the present dangerous crisis.

MINISTRY DEFEATED!

The news of the defeat of the Ministry was received after the article on "Ministerial troubles" was in type. We hardly expected so speedy a consummation of the event which we there foreshadowed.

The victory is complete,—a vote of 48 to 44 has sealed their doom. The vote was taken on Mr. Cameron's motion relating to the conduct of Judge Duval in the Sylvester murder case. The motion declared the Government to request a copy of the Charge of the Judge to the Jury on that occasion. The Ministry opposed the motion with their whole force, but it was of no avail. The Upper Canadians in a body with the exception of JAMES ROSS and DR. CLARK! voted in favor of the motion. The House was immediately adjourned till Thursday, to give the Government time for consideration. What they will do under the circumstances is not yet apparent.

Missionary Meeting.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society for Belleville was held on Monday evening last, in the W. M. Church. The chair was ably filled by Bills Flint Esq. M. P. P. The speakers on the occasion were the Rev. Messrs. Fawcett, Lever, Gregg, Sanderson, McFadden, Caughey, Powis, and Carroll. The amount of collections taken on Sabbath and on Monday evening was £20 16s. 1d. This is considerably in advance of the preceding year, and speaks well for those present, as we think there was not nearly so large an attendance as at the last Anniversary. We observed several vacancies in the congregation which would have been more than filled had the ticket system not been adopted. We have no doubt that the committee were actuated by the best possible motives in adopting this plan of receiving money or tickets at the door ; but still we cannot, with many others, fall in with their views. It is connecting with a principle purely voluntary, something bordering very closely on compulsion. Many who would have given dollars, absented themselves on this occasion, not because they cared about the paltry sum of 1s. 3d. as an admittance fee, but on account of the un-Methodistic manner of getting it. The admitting of members free on the presentation at the door of tickets of Church membership, while persons of other Churches were made to pay, is likewise drawing a distinction which must prove in such a cause much more detrimental than beneficial ; it is as it were throwing cold water on their warm sympathies and heart-felt benevolence, and must produce a coolness if not a hostility in their minds on the very subject in which it is most desirable to create the warmest interest. However, with all these drawbacks the meeting was a good one, both with regard to the collection and the good feeling by which it was throughout pervaded.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening the presiding officers of the Institute were elected. President, William Smart Esq , the County Judge. Vice-Presidents, Dr. Holden, and Rev. H. D. Powis. The President's Lecture was postponed on account of the thinness of the audience. The Institute has lately been for reviving the interest with the public which the Institution should always command. There have been many causes of late why the Town have appeared indifferent to the prosperity of the Institute, and we believe as these causes become removed it will flourish as formerly.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Hynes read an interesting Essay, on the evil influence of the Crusades, which after being discussed was decided in favor of the Essayist. The question for discussion to-morrow evening is as follows :—" Has Dramatic Literature upon the whole exercised a beneficial influence?"

INDEX OF PROVINCIAL STATUTES.—We have received the above work from the office of Routine and Records, and have much pleasure in recommending it to the favorable notice of legal gentlemen. As a work of reference, to them it will be most invaluable. It has been prepared by order of the Legislative Assembly on motion of Mr. Gamble, by G. W. Wicksteed, Q. C., Law Clerk of the House.—It is a closely printed octavo of 419 double pages, analytically arranged, and is confined to the Statutes now in force for Upper Canada. The forthcoming volumes will contain those Statutes in force for Lower Canada and United Canada. The ability of the author precludes the need of any eulogy from us.

☞ We understand that the St. Patrick's Society will celebrate their annual Festival by dining together on the 24th inst , in the large room in Mrs. Bruce's building. The Dinner will be furnished by Mr. D. McCarthy, of Quebec, whose advertisement appears in another column. His reputed ability as a caterer is a sufficient guarantee that it will not be the least attractive meeting which may occur for some time.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday March 15, 1856.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Hope, Holden, Chilver, Clarke, Davy, Brown, Blacklock, Lafontaine, Wilson, and Ponton.

PETITIONS.—A petition was presented from certain inhabitants of Baldwin Ward, asking for a public Well, on Meyers' Hill.

Petitions from D. S. Vandervoort and Thompson, were read and received.

A petition from Messrs. McCurdy and others, calling the attention of the Council to the erection of a wooden building which is being erected on Front Street, by Mr. Everitt, contrary to the By-Laws. The Mayor said the matter had been attended to.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.—Dr. Hope, in calling attention to the Return furnished by the Treasurer, said that he found it unsatisfactory, there being many items in it, when compared with the County Treasurer's account, which did not agree, he then proceeded to point out the several discrepancies and stated that he would move for a select Committee to investigate the matter.

BY-LAWS.—Dr. Hope asked whether any Shop Licenses had been granted since the last meeting?

The Mayor said that he had promised to sign the Licenses of Messrs. Hambly and Sullivan, but that he had refused to sign a License for Mr. Thompson, he having been brought before him, the Mayor, for keeping his house open on Sunday last.

Dr. Hope then introduced a By-Law to limit the sale of Liquor, to be sold by Shopkeepers, to a quantity not less than 1 gallon, and to place all Saloons, Beer Shops, &c., under the inspection of the inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on By-Laws, after suspending the Rules of the Council. Mr. Davy in the Chair.

Upon the first clause being put, limiting the quantity of liquor to be sold by Shop keepers to one gallon.

Mr. Ponton found fault with the phraseology of the by-Law, as being loosely worded, and contended that the Council had no power to place any such restriction upon Shopkeepers, but expressed his willingness to vote for that portion of the By-Law, which referred to the placing of Saloons &c., under the inspection of the Inspectors of Houses of public Entertainment.

Mr. O'Hare objected to proceed at so short a notice, with a By-Law of so much importance. He also stated that no conviction could take place under the first clause of the By-Law. He would not go into the merits of the law, at present, but would vote against it, on the ground that it required time to consider such an important question.

Dr. Hope explained, that he had had the By-Law ready for two weeks, but there having been no quorum of the Council, it could not be introduced, and his object was to have Saloons, &c., placed under the Public Inspectors, and the reason why he wished to press the By-Law, was on account of the time for granting licenses having arrived, and therefore all licenses may be issued before the Law could be passed. Under the circumstances, he was prepared to take all the responsibility of pressing the By-Law to a vote.

Mr. Brown contended for time, declaring that many of the By-Laws of the town were loosely drawn, and therefore thought it would be better to appoint a Solicitor to whom all By-Laws should be referred before passing.

With the understanding that no Licenses should be granted, until after the next meeting of the Council, the further consideration of the question was postponed, and the By-Law ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Moved by Dr. Hope, and seconded by Dr. Holden,

"That the Clerk be directed to furnish the Council at its next meeting with a statement of the names of the leaseholders and tenants of the Town, the time the leases commence and expire, the amount of rent to be paid by each, the time the rent should be paid, and the amount of rent over due if any, also the amount of stock owned by the Town in Incorporated Companies, the amount of dividend annually received on the same, and the time the said dividends should be paid, also the amount of money loaned by the Town to any Incorporated Company, for what length of time loaned, and the time the interest should be paid on the same, and the amount of interest over due if any.—CARRIED.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Hope, Davy, and Holden, were appointed by the Mayor, members of the Finance Committee, for the present year.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICEMAN. — The Mayor brought under the notice of the Council, certain papers which had been placed in his hands, by Geo. Benjamin Esq., J. P., having reference to the conduct of John Morris, one of the Policemen, in assaulting Mr. John Jordan. After the paper had been read, Mr. Ponton gave notice, that unless a satisfactory explanation be given of Morris' conduct he should at the next meeting of the Council move for his dismissal.

Council adjourned.—*Intelligencer.*

☞ The Report of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and communication of "a Visitor" in type, but unavoidably deferred.

"Honor to whom Honor is Due."

THE great number of persons in all parts of the country who have experienced the health restoring and blood-purifying effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in curing many of the worst forms of Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all diseases arising foom impurity of the blood, has created a demand for it which is alike gratifying to proprietors and patients. Among the thousand medicines which profess to cure all the diseases with which mankind is afflicted. Carter's Spanish Mixture stands like a monument, "a giant among pigmies," and all owing to the simple fact that it does really possess virtues and properties found in no other, and cures by its specific power over the blood; expelling from that great seat of life all impurities or lurking disease, opening the secretions, acting gently on the Liver, and in fact, aiding and assisting nature to collect her energies; thus giving strength and vigor instead of weakness and debility. The trial of a single bottle will bear us out in all we say of this valuable remedy. 28–m

Oxygenated Bitters.

From the Boston Morning Post.

GOOD ADVICE TO DYSPEPTICS.—In these days of quackery, panaceas, and wonderful cures, it is hardly safe to recommend any thing in the catalogue of patent medicines, and we will not knowingly mislead our readers in these matters; but when we have undeniable proof of the real value of a medicine, and the testimony of good and estimable citizens besides, we feel it a duty to give publicity to such a remedy. The Oxygenated Bitters sold by Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington Street, we know have received the sanction of scientific men, and their virtues and efficacy are fully attested to many citizens of the highest respectability.

Any individual suffering from weakness and derangement of the stomuch, nervousness or debility in any form, will not regret making a fair trial of this invaluable medicine.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. ☞ Sold by their agents everywhere. 29

Hoofland's German Bitters,

The Great Remedy for Nervous Debility.

J. M. HULSHIZER, Doylestown, Pa., June 20, 1853, says: "My wife has been afflicted with a nervous debility since September, 1851, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr. Harvey, of this town, for some tincture of iron, and described to him the afflictions of my wife; he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing your German Bitters. I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has dene her more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me a half dozen bottles. ☞ See advertisement. 29-2

Bite of a Rattlesnake cured in five minutes by the *PAIN KILLER!*—Read the following:

St. Louis, Mo., August 25th, 1851.

MESSRS PERRY DAVIS & SON—GENTS:—A merchant of Linnoens, in this State, informs me that recently one of his sons was severely bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he soon suffered most dreadfully. The family chancing to have some of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house, immediately commenced bathing the bitten place, without knowing whether it would or not, afford the least relief, but surprising as it may seem, the poison was soon observed to exclude from the wound, and in five or ten minutes the young man fell asleep, entirely free from pain, or any effect frome the bite, except the flesh wound, which healed very soon, and the young man was able to prosecute his business without further delay.

By giving publicity to this fact in your pamphlet designed for Southern and western distribution, and such countries as poisonous reptiles more or less abound, it might serve the cause of humanity, and be the means of supplying an article, the want of which has long been experienced.

Yours respectfully, H. BLADSLEY.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, promoted by the feeling of a common humanity, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe, and as far as my observation goes, an effectual remedy.

Yours very respectfully,

28-4 EDWARD K. FULLER,

Pastor of Frst Baptist Church, Somerset, Mass.

Sold by Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, and E. Chandler.

Intrinsic merit is the basis of the wide popularity obtained by Dr. Cummings's Nerve Anodyne. It is not limited even by the extending borders of our land. It is a warrantable cure for the toothache. For sale at office and by druggists generally. 28 2

A Great Medicine.—No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for all kinds of pain. Try it, and thank us for the suggestion. 29-2

A Favorite Remedy.—We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the Oxygenated Bitters. In case of Dyspepsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness when all other remedies have failed. 29

Died,

In Australia, of consumption, 10th Oct'r 1855, Mr. Thos. Newton, brother of J. and R. Newton Esq's, Huntingdon. Mr. N. was for some time a resident of Belleville, and by his exemplary deportment gained for himself many warm friends.

St. Patrick's Society Dinner.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Society takes place on Monday Evening, 24th March. Tickets may be procured of the undersigned.

P. FAHEY,	JAS. MEAGHER,
P. LYNCH,	WM. MCCORMICK,
P. BENNETT,	WM. DONOVAN,
H. LECROIX,	JAS. JOHNSON.

Belleville, March 13, 1856. 29

TO LEASE.

THE Vacant ground lying between Meagher's and Bedford's.

Also, the vacant lots on Front, Campbell, and Pinnacle streets. All on the Campbell Estate.

Also, the Shop at present occupied by Mr. John Mullett.

For particulars apply to Alex. Menzies Esq., Agent for the Estate, Rouge Hill P. O. (if by letter, post paid,) or to M. Nulty.

Belleville, Feb. 15th, 1856. 29

TRANSPORT—1856.

THE STEAMER

TRENTON,

H. DEWITT, MASTER,

FITTED with an Upper Saloon, (now in course of construction) will resume her regular Weekly Trips, between **Belleville** and **Montreal**, for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight, immediately on the opening of navigation.

P. F. McCUAIG & Co,
Proprietors.

Belleville, Feb. 22, 1856 29

CUSTOM HOUSE.

PORT OF BELLEVILLE,
7TH MARCH, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if the undermentioned packages of Goods, Wares, Merchandize are not claimed and due entry made thereof at this Office, by the parties respectively entitled to receive the same, before the 12th proximo, they will be sold on that day by PUBLIC AUCTION, as the law directs:—

John Bull,	1 Box Scales,
John Lewis,	2 Boxes Saws,
do	1 Box Forks,
do	5 Bdls. Snaths,
do	Lot Buggy Spokes,
C. G. LeVesconte,	7 Bbls. Varnish,
do	4 " Turpentine.
do	6 " Tar & Rosin,
do	1 Bundle Sand Paper,
do	7 Boxes Glassware,
do	1 Bbl. Rosin,
do	3 Dry Bbl.
do	3 Cases,
do	5 Boxes,
do	4 Boxes Glassware,
do	2 Ebls.
do	1 Keg.
do	4 Boxes,
do	1 Case,
E. P. Russell,	12 Hand Sleighs,
do	1 Case Pipe,
B. Flint,	2 Mill Stones,
do	3 Boxes Castings,
C. Tierney,	3 Bbls. Tobacco,
R. Hulburt,	2 Boxes Medicines,
J. Glass,	1 Bbl.
do	1 Box,
F. Donoghue,	3 Casks Wine,
D. Osborne,	1 Roll Belting,
A. A. Campbell,	1 Bbl.
do	1 do Oil,
do	1 Iron Safe,
Mr. Haggart,	1 Bbl. Oil,
Mr. Nicholsou,	1 Case,
D. McLellan,	1 Box.

S. S. FINDEN,
Collector.

29.4

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Law between O'Hare & Carman, expired on the 1st instant, by effluxion of time. The business will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned, by whom debts will be collected, and to wham payments must be made.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, 6th March, 1856. 29

REMOVED.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES has removed his Watch and Jewelry Establishment to Hambly's Buildings, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, near the Railroad House, where he still keeps on hand a Splendid Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Jewelry, Clocks and Plated Ware, &c. &c., Cheaper than any other Establishment in Town.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Belleville, March, 1856. 29

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any one negotiating for or purchasing two Notes for Ten Pounds five shillings each, given by me to George Mitts or bearer, on the 8th March inst., one due in 6 months, the other in 9 months,—as I have received no value for and will not pay the same. 29-3w

JOHN SHARP,

4th con. Sidney, 10th March, 1856.

Belleville Lodge No. 4-496

OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

THE regular Communication of the above Lodge takes place on Thursday the 20th of March instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the W. M.,
WM. H. COLEMAN,
Secretary.

Belleville, March 12, 1856. 29

NEW BAKERY,

PASTRY COOKING and CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, Corner of Front and Pinnacle Streets.

ED. NIEHLROSE,
Successor to the late T. Bruce,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants and Gentry of Belleville and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above premises; and in order to support the fame of BRUCE'S BREAD AND CRACKERS, he has secured the services of Mr. Andrew Brydone, his late Foreman, so long and favorably known to the public. In addition to the Baking business, he is prepared to furnish PIC NICS and PARTIES, Dinners or Suppers, and every article in the Cooking or Pastry line. Boned Turkey, Pies and Tarts of all descriptions. Scotch Mutton Pies always on hand, at 2s. per dozen. Pork and Veal do. made to order.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1855. 27

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any one from negotiating for, or purchasing four notes made 7th Nov. 1854, for £25 each, and due in yearly payments of £25. Also one note for £12 10s., given at the same time, due one year after the others are paid,—as I have received no value for said notes, and will not pay the same.

SAM'L S. HART.

7th con. Hungorford,
March 4, 1856. 28 3

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, AND WILL BY SOLD AT ANCTION OR PRIVATE SALE,

WATER Lot No. 8, on the West side of Front Street Belleville, with the Building thereon erected, and lately occupied as a Sash and Blind Factory, and Machine shop, also the Engine and Boiler therein, belonging to the same, together with Stock in the Front of Sidney Plank Road, and in the Canniflon and Sterling Plank Road, also in the Farmer's Union Road Com'y, and a share in the *City of the Bay* steamer. The above will be sold cheap for Cash or short approved Credit.

Apply to D. L. CARSCALLEN.

Belleville, March 4, 1856. 28

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THURLOW IN ACCOUNT WITH S. M. WASHBURN, TREASURER.

1855.				
Jan'y 1.	By balance on hand Dec. 31, 1854,			61 17 1½
1.	" transfer of License, Eno to French,			0 10 0
March 1	" Tavern License of J. Sargent, 1855,			8 10 0
1	" Do. J. Innis, "			8 10 0
1	" Do. Mrs. Peters, "			8 10 0
1	" Do. Mrs. Pelliser, "			8 10 0
1	" Grocery License of J. C. Meagher '55,			1 0 0
1	" Do. Mrs. E. Maybee, 1855			1 0 0
1	" Tavern License of Geo. Meggison, "			7 10 0
3	" Do. B. Arkles, "			7 10 0
3	" Shop License of J. Byron, "			4 0 0
5	" Tavern License of Robt. Leatch "			8 10 0
9	" Ale & Beer License of Ira French "			2 0 0
9	" Shop License, Daniel Maynes, "			4 0 0
April 9	" Tavern License of W. Powers, "			8 10 0
13	" Transfer of License of D. Maynes "			0 10 0
13	" Tavern License of O. A. Ferguson "			8 10 0
July 20	" Do. A. Stimers bal. of year "			5 0 0
Oct. 19	" Shop License of E. Hickey do.			1 10 0
19	" Tavern License of S. Thrasher, 1854			8 0 0
[1855.]	Total amount for Licenses, 1855,			102 0 0
Feb'y 3	" Balance due from late Treasurer			35 12 9
April 9	" Fines of Robt. Bird Esq.	£1 0 0		
Oct'r 5	" do. W. Campbell Esq.	0 2 6		
Nov.23	" do. P. D. Hicks Esq.	0 2 6		1 5 0
Jan'y 5	" Tax of Collector for 1854,	52 0 0		
Feb'y 3	" do. do.	83 5 0		
Mar. 1	" do. do.	49 1 0		
10	" do. do.	29 10 0		
April 6	" do. do.	35 5 3		
July 13	" do. do.	41 11 2		
Nov. 5	" do. do.	43 13 4	334 5 9	
Nov 17	" do. 1855	150 0 0		
Dec. 4	" do. do.	50 0 0		
22	" do. do.	350 0 0	550 0 0	
Nov.17	" per centage of Co. Treasurer 1854,			17 10 0
Mar.29	" cash received from Inspectors 1855,			10 0 0
Nov. 5	" cash of P. Clapp on non-resident tax,			13 7 6½
				£1125 18 2

1855.		
To paid balance on School money due 1854,		5 12 9
" Clerk on salary, & sund's per Council orders		49 6 3
" Local Superintendent of Schools,		24 0 0
" Constables—H. Collins 10s., J. Hicks 8s, James Lang 18s 9d,		1 16 9
" Inspectors—Sills, Lingham and Ham '54, —Jan'y 13 1855,		4 10 0
" Do. Ashley, Gunsolus & Canniff, Apr 25 '55		9 0 0
" Wood for Tottenham per four orders,		4 5 0
" Charles Haight, Council order,		1 0 0
" Weyman, per Council order		6 0 0
" Tottenham 5s. per week to Dec'r 31 '55,		13 5 0
" Mrs. Widden for Hartman 6s 3d per week		16 8 9
" P. F. Canniff for Goggins		1 10 0
" Auditors, Council order Feb'y 23, 1855		4 0 0
" Geo. Ketchepau £8, John Eno £2 10s.		10 10 0
" Council grant to School Demonstration		5 0 0
" Conkey & Roberts for Council table		3 17 6
" D. Clapp, Z. Ross, and R. Doxtator (Arbitrators), 30s. each		4 10 0
" Reeve 10s, Assessor 10s, and Clerk 30s,—selecting Jury,		2 10 0
" W. Denike, Council grant		3 0 0
" Councillors per order Jan'y 13 1855,		1 5 0
" Do. per order Feb'y 23 £5, paid do. per order April 2d, £2,		7 0 0
" Do. April 25 £1, pd do June 2d £2 10s		3 10 0
" Do. July 2nd 25s, paid do. July 14, 20s.		2 5 0
" Do. Oct. 5th 50s. paid do. Nov. 13, 50s.		5 0 0
" Assessors per Council orders April 25th		25 0 0
" E. Miles, printing acc't do. June 2nd		14 1 9
" John Bininger, Revenue Ins. 1853 & '54,		5 12 6
" F. McAnnany Co. Treas'r for Rev. Insp'r		18 16 3
" County Treasurer on Tax of 1854		334 11 0
" do. " Tax of 1855		350 0 0
" Local appropriation for 1855,		126 13 9
" Special grant to Treasurer Feb'y 23 '55,		2 10 0
" Treasurer's salary for 1855,		15 0 0
" Balance due Council,		44 10 11
		£1125 18 2

S. M. WASHBURN, *Treasurer.*

We report that we have carefully examined the Treasurer's Accounts and compared them with the orders of the Council and other vouchers up to the 31st day of December 1855, and that we find the same correct.

WILLIAM SILLS,
JONAS CANNIFF, JR. } *Auditors.*

Thurlow, Feb'y 26, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

11 ROLLS of SOLE LEATHER, of the best quality.

Also, 25 doz. of SHOE PACKS.

M. NULTY,
A. B. & C. M.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1856. 26

WANTED,

FOR A YOUNG CHILD, a NURSE, who has had experience in the care of young children. Liberal Wages will be given. Apply at this Office,

Belleville, 26th Feb'y, 1856. 27

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, March 1st, 1856.

Allan, Rufus (2)
Acker, Mrs. Jacob
Arnott, James
Abbott, Frederick
Allison, David H. (2)
Bragg, Wm.
Blecker, Wm.
Badgeley, Thomas
Butler, Tobias
Blecker, Tobias
Burk, Richard
Braden, Patrick
Becket, Paul
Brown, Louis
Brice, James
Burgess, John
Brown, Henry
Bulger, Francis
Brown, Eliza
Blaker, Charles
Boyce, Alonzo
Brennan, Mrs. Anastatia
Bonesteel Abagail
Carroll, Wm.
Colling, Susan
Colens, Susan
Clark, Patrick
Clark, Philip
Casey, Martha
Colden, Mrs Margaret
Crysler, John S. J.
Comerford, John
Cornell, H.
Carscallen, David S.
Callery, Catherine
Campbell, A. W. (2)
Damon, Eliza
Drewry, Wm.
Denike, Susan
Dufrane, Margaret
Doreser, M. A.
Dolen, John
Davis, J. (2)
Donnough, John
Downey, John
Davis, James
Denike, Elijah (2)
Davis, Cornelius
Dorin, Charles
Eggleton, Charles
Ellsworth, Franklin
Emerson, George
Elms, Henry
Eaton, John
Easton, John
Farrell, Bridget
Finley, Eliza
Finkle, Jacob
Fairfield, Melissa
Ferman, Oricla
Fuller, Reuben
Gibson, Wm.
Gilbert, Walter
Gerow, Peter
Goliher, Mary
Graham, Widow
Grum, Lewis
Glen, John
Graham Jr., John
Goss, Jas. A.
Graham, Felix
Graham, Hugh
Hazelton, B.
Hamilton, Bridget
Hearley, Mary
Herlily, Mary
Hamilton, Patrick
Hamilton, R. R.
Halstead, Samuel
Hancock, Mrs Sarah (2)
Heard, Thomas
Hart, Chester
Hicks, Cynthia A.
Hose, Charles V.
Hewbeck, George
Hamilton, Harriett
Howel, Jacob
Huland, James
Houghton, James
Hamilton, James M.
Hughes, Jacob
Jones, Catherine
Jeffrey, Charles
Johnston, John
Johnston, Jacob (2)
Josey, Michael
Keys, George
Knight, Jonathan
Kinney, Jane
Killen, Mary Ann
Kirkpatrick, Mrs S.
Kennedy, Thomas
Killern, Thomas
Killaney, James
Leggate, Ralph Wm.
Lally, Thomas
Lockarty, Thomas
Longhud, Dr. Jos.
Lauder, John
Lawson, Jeremiah
Luies, Elizabeth
Lawton, Calista
Leith, Alex. (3)
Lockwood, Mrs. Alice
Lewis, Mrs. Ann
Mason, L. E.
Mitchell, Gardner
Moore, George
Mumby, Joseph
Minnie, James
Morrell, J. H.
Meyers, M. W.
Madden, Margaret
Mather, Peter
Mott, Royal
Milligan, Sarah Jane
Morrow, Samuel
Megral, Thomas
Medley, T. W. R.
Medley, W. R.
Martin, Wm.
McMullen, Wm.
McMullen, Sidney
McIntosh, Robert
McGrath, Margaret
McDonald, John H.
Noles, Matilda
Outwaters, John
Ostwhort, Nancy S.
O'Connell, Mrs. T.
Payne, Albert
Pennycock, Archibald (2)
Powers, James
Philips, Wm.
Pomeroy, Wm.
Philips, Wm. C.
Quinn, James
Reed, Benjamin
Robison, Charles
Ross, Frederick
Roblin, George C.
Reach, George
Roblin. J. T.
Reid, K.
Reeves, Isaac P.
Roman T.
Roche, John
Rikely, M.
Riley, Margaret
Redick, Nancy
Reardon, Peter (2)
Rikely, Peter
Rowan, Robert
Reynolds, Thos. H.
Ross, Wm.
Rankins, Wm.
Simpson, James (2)
Spencer, Wm.
Shibley, Ira
Simpson, Jas. M. (2)
Spencer, W.
Spence, Jas.
Sleeper, Josephine
Smith, John
Sheerman, James
Sulton, Joseph
Snider, Adam
Smith, Charles C.
Spring, David
Scandling, Eliza Jane
Stuart, J. B.
Sorrell, Mrs Margaret
Strekdale, Nathaniel
Sidley, Sylvester
Sprague, S. P.
Thrasher, Abba
Thomas, Donald C.
Thomas, Elizabeth
Thompson, Hercules
Thrasher, Joseph
Throop, R.
Thayer, Wm.
Valleau, C. German
Vandewaters, Daniel
Vandewaters, D.
Venn, Henry
Vanerman, M.
Vannorman, M. A.
Vandervoort, Ruth
Vaughan, Sophia
Webster, George
Wilson, John
Walker, James
Wacker, John
White, John
Walsh, Michael
White, Pat'k
Wadsworth, R.
Watson, Ann
Wallis, Wm.
Yager, Philip

FRENCH LETTERS.

Bauchard, Antoine
Coutu, Alexis (2)
Dumesnil, Ferdinand
Guedor, Narcisse
Lavante, Louis Sisard
Megome, Jean
Poitras, Pierre
Poirier, Joseph
Surean, Charles
Surean, Fabien

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

S. Crawford & Co.

THE FIRST STORE ABOVE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL, and lately occupieh by CINQ-MARS & Co.

The Snbscribers have on hand a large sortment of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

which has been laid in at very low prices, and as they act upon the principle of

"SMALL PROFITS, AND QUICK RETURNS,"

the Goods will be sold accordingly.

N. B.—Clothes made to order and warranted. (24) S. C. & Co.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, last Summer, a coming 2 year old heifer, of a red color, with some white on face, shoulder and legs. Whoever will return her will be paid for their trouble.

S. ASHLEY JR.
4th con. Huntingdon.

Feb'y 22, 1856. 27 4

MONEY FOUND.

ON the 8th Instant, a small Sum of Money was found at Bull Bro.'s Store in this Town, any person claiming the above and proving the same, can have it by applying to C. FONES.

Belleville, Feb. 26, 1856. 27

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

JAMES FLEMING

BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionary business. He will therefore always keep on hand a good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionary, which will be sold either by the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as at any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private residences when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

TO THE REEVES, TREASURERS, COLLECTORS AND CLERKS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

FINDING that the Law for collecting absentee and resident Taxes, is but imperfectly understood, and that no two Municipalities carry out this Law in the same manner, I now call your attention to the requirements of the Law.

1st When the Clerk of any Municipality, whether of Town, Township or incorporated Village, makes out his Roll from which he is to collect the Taxes from Residents, he makes out on a separate Roll the amount of Taxes to be collected from absentee and Wild Lands. Of course, the Collector's Roll is given to the Collector, but the Roll for the collection of the absentee Tax, must be sent to the Treasurer. The Collector of the Municipality has nothing to do with the Wild Land Roll.

2ndly. When the Collector has finished collecting he makes his return to the Treasurer of the Municipality, who gives him credit for the amount uncollected.

3rdly. It then becomes the duty of the Treasurer of the Municipality to make out a return of the Taxes remaining unpaid on the Collector's Roll, and Transmit the same under his own hand and Certificate, to the County Treasurer, who is then charged with the collection thereof. After this return is made to the County Treasurer, no other officer or person has any authority to collect any portion of the same.

G. BENJAMIN.
Warden, C. H.

Office of the County Council,
Belleville, Feb. 6, 1856. 25

PLASTER! PLASTER! PLASTER!

FOR SALE at the Wharf, 500 Barrels Land Plaster (in excellent condition,) 200 Barrels Water Lime.

—AND—

120,000 capital Red Brick, on the farm immediately adjoining Mr. Colin Chisholm's, 2nd con. of Thurlow.

HENRY PRETTY,

Belleville, Feb. 22, 1856. 27-4

MOTTOS for sale at the *Chronicle* Office.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Schooner "ELLEN," *of Milford*, built in 1850, capable of carrying from 4 to 5,000 bushels of wheat, or from 60 to 70,000 feet of lumber. She is well found in rigging and cables, &c., and her sails are nearly new. Apply to W. Y. Church, Cobourg.

Cobourg, March 4th, 1856. 28-4

W. H. VANTASSELL,

TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE BRANCH OFFICE IN BELLEVILLE OF

The British American Friendly Society,

ALSO FOR THE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF OGDENSBURGH, which ensures almost entirely for Farmers, and meets all claims promptly. The rates are lower than in any other Company. All orders addressed to him at the Belleville Post Office will receive immediate attention. (24) W. H. V.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

all Druggists in Canada. 28 4

W. KELLY

Has commenced Selling Off his Immense Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries

FOR CASH, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

LADIES AND FAMILIES in Town and Country, will find this A RARE OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING GREAT BARGAINS, as the whole will be Sold Without Reserve. ☞ Call, See, and Judge for yourselves, at

W. KELLY'S STORES, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

☞ Opposite the Victoria Buildings. ☜

☞ A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROOM PAPER VERY CHEAP. ☜

NO CREDIT GIVEN DURING THE CHEAP SALE. 24

W. Kelly engages to give every Cash customer the value of

One Dollar, for Four Shillings!

IN GOODS.

IMMENSE ARRIVALS

OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.

P. O'NEILL,

PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same business principle which in his establishment *The Commercial House, Quebec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,

and to mark the selling price in

Plain Figures upon every Article,

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets, (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price,) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibity of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their deficiency.

To the public of Belleville he offers a ful. participation in all these advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE

than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments willl serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Lama, Gala Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.

SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Rich Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woolen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c., &c.

WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemisettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fancy Bonnets, Plumes, &c.

MANTLES, CLOALS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Vecuna, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c., &c.

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Worked Muslin, Curtains, Damasks, &c., &c

THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Reversible Cloths, Mohairs, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c.

MUFFERS, SCARFS, Stocks, Cravets, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!* ☜

NO SECOND PRICE.

Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 15

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods in Belleville!

GRANT

EVER ANXIOUS to please his friends, and the public generally, has imported this Fall direct from the

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS,

a large and more select Stock than ever he has laid down before, for the purpose of meeting the daily increasing demand at his Establishment.

His system of doing business for

Cash Only, One Price, and No Abatement,

the cheapness of his Goods are so well known, that it needs no extraordinary means to invite his customers.

He has ever considered it unnecessary and superfluous to entertain his friends with tales of Fiction in his advertisements, but he will state one fact, which is the plain truth,

THAT NO MAN

can or shall undersell him in Belleville. He purposes retaining for his Establishment the well earned reputation of being the

Cheapest Store ever Opened here!

a fact that every body can satisfy himself of by calling and examining his Goods, Every article is as usual marked in

PLAIN LEGIBLE FIGURES,

and noone, ever so much unacquainted with Goods, will pay more for an article than the most experienced Merchant.

☞ Remember the Cheap Store is

GRANT'S

Front Street, Belleville.

13

AMERICAN HOTEL,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Charles R. Milks, and formerly known as Munro's hotel, and has spared no pains in fitting up the premises to accommodate the public; he has also built a NEW BRICK STABLE, which will compare favorably with any in the County. ☞ Good accommodation for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1856. 18

Belleville Carriage Factory!

Margotroyd's Patent

SUSPENSION CARRIAGE.

G. A. BROWN having purchased the patent for the manufacture of the above, is prepared to supply all orders for Carriages and Buggies with the

PATENT SUSPENSION SPRINGS.

These springs are suspended by their ends above and below the axles in combination with each other, consequently the jar experienced by the vehicle in passing over a moderately sized stone is scarcely perceptible.

For ease and durability they cannot be equalled, and must therefore supercede the eliptic and other springs.

Carriages, open and covered, always on hand. Repairing done with promptitude and despatch, for cash only.

G. A. B. tenders his thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and trusts by punctuality in business to merit a continuance of their favors. 26

CHALLENGE.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

I HAVE made an improvement on SASH SPRINGS, which for convenience, strength, and durability, surpasses all other Springs now in use.

I hereby Challenge any person in *Canada* or the *United States*, for the sum of $1,000, to produce an article to compete with it, and to hang the top and bottom Sashes of a window with equal facility, ability and utility.

Any person accepting the above Challenge, will have to hang the top and bottom Sashes to a window, each Sash to weigh 40 lbs. at least. The Springs are to be examined and the Sashes to be hung in the presence of Eight competent persons. An equal number to be selected by each party, and their decision in the matter shall be deemed *conclusive*.

STEPHEN KEYES.

Belleville, Canada West,
Feb. 7th, 1856. 24

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling House on Hotel St., at present occupied by the Rev. H. D. Powis.

Apply at the premises. 23

SEALED TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED until the First day of April next at the Marmora Post Office, for building a TOWN HALL, at the Marmora Iron Works, according to a plan and specification which may be seen at the said Post Office.

L. HUGHES, *Reeve.*

Marmora, Feb. 18, 1856. 26-4

"YOU SHOULDN'T EAT MEAT ON FRIDAY."—Quite a circumstance occurred on a new building in this city yesterday, in consequence of a difference in faith. Two persons, one a German and the other an Irishman, at noon went to eating their dinner side by side, and after pulling out their respective lunches, the following colloquy, ending by ground and lofty tumbling, ensued:—

Pat.—"What's that yer ating there, Dutchman?"

Hans.—"Des is mine *mittagessen*"—(dinner.)

Pat—"An what the divil is mittingasen, sure; is it *mate* ye mane?"

Hans—"Yaw," (holding up a beefsteak bone,) "Yaw, dat ish goot."

Pat—"An is it mate yer ating on a Friday?"

Hans—(Biting off a large chunk) "Yaw, dat ish goot beef."

Pat—"Ye blazing heretic! would you ate mate agin the Pope?" and seizing his "Masonic" utensil (a trowel), he dealt Hans a blow on the head with it, and a general muss ensued. Pat finally destroyed the "mate the heretic was ating" and established the faith, and gave the German a regular pounding, for which Pat appeared this morning to answer to the charge. He was fined $10, which he paid, thus destroying all hope of a Friday dinner and Friday fish for a month to come.—*Buffalo Rep.*

THE "MASONIC GRIP."—At the festival of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Glasgow, on Friday, Sir Archibald Alison mentioned that during the assault on the Redan, an English officer led a small party of soldiers up to one of the guns placed in a recess of the Redan, and most of the men fell before the tremendous fire with which they were received. The others were received by a body of Russians, and the English officer was about to be bayoneted, when he chanced to catch the hand of the Russian officer, and had presence of mind enough to give him a Masonic Grip. The Russian officer in a moment struck up the bayonet of his soldier, led his newly found brother to the rear, and treated him with the kindness of a Mason.—*Edinburgh Witness, Jan.* 23.

☞ The *Pacific* is still unheard of.—The New York *Tribune*, of Monday last, contains a statement, furnished to that office by the mate of a vessel that had arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, that he had seen a steamer, which he thought was one of the Collins line, heading for England in a damaged state. The New York *Times* doubts its correctness, and deprecates exciting the public mind by the circulation of such rumors.

GENERAL LITERARY AGENCY.

DANIEL F. OAKEY, Bookseller, Publisher, Printer, Stationer, &c., of the late firm of Patridge, Oakey & Co., having taken commodious premises in Paternoster Row, London, begs to offer his services as Commission Agent or Correspondent to any respectable house in either of the above trades, requiring to make purchases in, or to consign goods to, or to transact other business with, Great Britain. Large experience, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of printing, publishing, bookselling, and stationery, in all their various departments, will enable Mr. Oakey to do full justice to those who may favor him with their commissions.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and everything connected with literature and the fine arts, forwarded with regularity and despatch.

Literary Institutions, Merchants, and Shippers, supplied with miscellaneous book parcels on advantageous terms.

Letters and parcels should be addressed (free) to DANIEL F. OAKEY, Publisher, &c., 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, and all orders should contain a remittance or reference to England. 22

JAMES HARRISON,

Bookseller and Stationer

Front Street, Belleville, C. W.

THE Subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable Goods, in every department of his Business, viz.

BOOKS.

Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several English editions of the most popular Works, bound in a variety of styles. He will also furnish any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's price.

STATIONERY.

In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not excelled by any similar Establishment in Canada. Portfolios, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Ink stands, Bristol Board, Chessmen and Boards, Stamps, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

PICTURES.

Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

MUSIC.

Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music that may appear.

Musical Instruments.

Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolettes, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionetts, Fifes and Piccolis. Violin and Guitar Strings.

JEWELRY

To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest styles.

FANCY GOODS.

In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid varieties of China, Porcelain, Glass, and Bohemian Vases, Card Baskets, Toilet Stands, &c. Berlin Wool and Patterns. Silk and Cotton Floss, Moravian Cotton &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Mache Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School requisites.

BOOK BINDING

Carried on more extensively than ever; having one of the best Binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed, I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as well as in any other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books with ruled or printed headings in any conceivable shape, done with neatness and despatch.

16 JAMES HARRISON.

IN STIRLING.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET,

THAT VALUABLE property known as "*WARD'S CORNERS*," upon which is erected a splendid

Two Story Brick Building,

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminus of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises,

JOHN M. WARD.

Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

DR. HALSEY'S

FOREST WINE.

Pleasanter and more effective in the Cure of Diseases than any Remedy ever discovered. Cures without purging or nauseating. Can be taken at any time without hinderance from business. Equal in Flavor to the richest imported Wine, and put up in large Bottles for One Dollar.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "Forest Wine and Pills" have attracted its attention, and we find it setting forth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3d, 1855.

"Halsey's Forest Wine."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town), was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other Patent Medicines. The Forest Wine is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24th, 55.

Halsey's Forest Wine.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants and Roots, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15th, 1855.

Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

Tonawanda, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

Dr G. W. Halsey.—Mr. Stanley, druggist of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease Ague and Fever.

S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

Saved from being Maimed for Life.

In July last Mrs. Maloney of this city, called me in a dreadful state of excitement, and stated her son had been taking my Pills for a Tumor, with which he had been afflicted for seven years, and that since he began to take them it had broken out in a large ulcer. I bade her not be alarmed, that I had confidence the remedies would cure her son if he would continue them. On examination I found the Tumor of enormous size, extending nearly round the youth's leg above the knee, on which an ulcer had formed as large as the palm of the hand. The mother informed me that the tumor had been growing for seven years, that she had employed several Physicians, each of whom in turn gave up stating the case incurable. I advised her son to take the Pills every night on retiring, and to take a little of the Wine three times a day. Closely adhering to this advice, in a few weeks, to the great joy of the mother, the youth began to improve, and in six weeks after she called and informed me that he was well and taken a situation in a store.

We have given this statement at the request of Mrs. Mahoney, who resides at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, where every one may witness in the person of her son scars of the horrible disease, which for seven years had bid defiance to the skill of Physicians and every earthly remedy.

Shocking Case of Rheumatism Cured in three Weeks.

New York, July 15th, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—I reside at 32 Vestry st., in this city. During the last two years I have been so bad with the Rheumatism that my friends told me I could not stand it through the coming winter. My legs were dreadfully swollen, and I suffered excruciating pain. In this situation I procured your Forest Remedies, and took both the Pills and the Wine according to the directions. In about a week I began to experience their good effects, and in 3 weeks I was able to go to work, which I had not done for eight months before.

M. LINCH, 32 Vesey st., N. Y.

Long standing Cough, General Debility and Dropsical Disorder.

CURED AT 25 AVENUE, C. NEW YORK.

DR. HALSEY, New York, Aug. 10, 1855.

Dear Sir:—My wife has been severely troubled with a cough more than six years; more or less during the time she has been attended by the Doctors, but never got any permanent relief until she took your Forest Wine and Pills. She has now taken one bottle of the Wine and less than a box of the Pills, which have so far restored her that I indulge the hope that as much more will complete the cure. My daughter also has been cured of General Debility and Dropsy by the use of the Forest Remedies.

WM. BROWN, 25 Avenue C.

The Forest Wine and Pills are Sovereign Remedies for all the following complaints, and it should be understood that it is the medical influence of both Remedies *acting together* in the blood which exert the wonderful effects in the cure of obstinate diseases. Although the Pills alone are a *never failing* Remedy in all such cases as require only purgatives, yet in Chronic Diseases both the Wine and Pills are absolutely necessary.

The Forest Wine and Pills are warranted to Cure the most severe Colds, Coughs, and Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and Gout. The Wine and Pills cure the Fever and Ague, for which complaint they have acquired a high reputation. Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Debility, Night Sweats, and Weakly State of the Constitution, Bilious Disorders Foul Stomach and Morbid condition of the Bowels, Headaches, Nervous Disorders and General derangement of the System Affections of the Bladder, Bronchitis, Bilious Colic, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Flatulency, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Bones, Scrofula, and all other complaints which arise from Impure Blood and Disordered State of the System.

My Forest wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars; Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. Procure your Forest Wine and Pills of my regular advertised agents, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious articles. General Depot, No. 64 Walker St., New York. Appointed Agents,—in Belleville, E. Holden & Co., and E. Chandler. Picton, C. Haight; Chapman & Striker. 2

ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.

PREPARED by LYMAN & Co., MONTREAL.

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. ELLIOT, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever, it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following are submitted as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. G. G. Ardouin, Apothecary, is appointed agent for the sale of Elliot's Dentrifice, in this city. The tooth powder in question, made from the original receipt of Dr. Elliot, of Montreal, is very effectual in the removal of the incrustations on the teeth, it does not injure the enamel, as most other powders do, and is aromatic and pleasant to use. A more suitable description of this indispensible abjunct of the toilet is seldom offered to the public.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

E. CHANDLER,
Agent, Belleville.

Who has constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 21-6m

---

M. NULTY,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons and customers, for the liberal support received from them for the last seven years, in the Auction and Commission business.—He has now to inform them, and the public generally, that he has rented those spacious premises in Front Street, Belleville, formerly occupied by

MR. D. C. CURTIS,

where he will be able to carry on his business with greater advantage to himself, and his numerous customers, and he hopes by industry and punctuality, to merit that patronage that has hitherto been given him he is at all times prepared to make liberal advances on Goods consigned to him for actual sale. All business intrusted to him will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

22 M. NULTY, *A. B. & C. M.*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!

Not a particle of Mercury in it!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald-head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in relieving and curing many of the most obstinate and terrible forms of disease with which mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that no MEDICAL DISCOVERY ever made has been so eminently successful in curing SCROFULA, and ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and astonishing details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the BLOOD is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great SEAT OF LIFE, have been relieved and cured without a single failure out of the thousand who have used it. Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of Roots and Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given to the youngest infant or most debilitated invalid, without the least possible hesitation.

We have only room for short extracts from the volumes of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen from the highest respectability, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for diseases of the blood. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—[Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

The Hon. Jno. M. Botts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, FROM ACTUAL PERSONAL OBSERVATION of its remarkable curative powers for the diseases in which it is used.

We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Vergennes Independent, Vt.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, prove tous conclusively, that it is really a valuable medicinal agent. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits.—[Richmond Republican.

WM. S. BEERS & Co. Prop'rs,
No. 304 Broadway, New York.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by all the druggists in Canada, and by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & Co., C. G. LeVesconte.

9 Belleville.

LANDS FOR SALE.

RAWDON.

North ½ of 13 in 9th concession.
East ½ of 17 in 13th do
Lot 4 in 12th do
7 in 12th do
3 in 12th do
1 in 13th do
6 in 14th do
7 in 14th do
16 in 14th do
11 in 6th do

HUNGERFORD.

South ½ of 6 in 14th concession.
West ½ of 29 in 1st do
18 in 1st do
22 in 1st do
15 in 1st do
33 in 4th do
25 in 4th do
28 in 4th do
31 in 5th do

SIDNEY.

Lot 6 in the 8th concession.
1 in the 5th do
East ½ Lot A, 3rd con'n Gore.

HUNTINGDON.

Lot 11 in 10th concession,
12 in 10th do
East ½ of 7 in 11th do
12 in 11th do

BRIGHTON.

One-fourth of an acre in the Village.

CRAMAHE.

South ½ 5 in 4th concession.
S-W. ½ of 13 in 2nd do

PERCY.

Lot 21 in 10th concession.
1 acre on the East part of Lot 17 in 2nd concession, called "Puffer's Tavern."

RICHMOND.

Lot 20, in the 10th concession.
21, in do do

TRENTON.—A Village Lot.

Town Lot in the Village of Northport, Prince Edward County, with two frame Dwelling Houses thereon.

Town Lot in the Village of Watertown, Township of Sidney, with large Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

MARMORA.—Lot 2 in 3rd con'n.

BELLEVILLE.—Water Lot D, on the Moira.

For particulars apply to

ROSS & BELL.

January, 1855. 21

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined upon opening an office in this town for Engineering, Surveying, Land Agency, &c. beg most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. R. ELMORE,
F. F. BOOTH.

References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen;

JOHN W. TATE ESQ., *Civil Engineer.*
G. BENJAMIN ESQ., *Warden Co Hastings.*
JOHN O'HARE ESQ., *Mayor of Belleville.*
B. F. DAVY ESQ.
BILLA FLINT ESQ., *M. P. P.*
W. SMART ESQ., *Judge Co. Court.*
W. H. PONTON ESQ., *Registrar.*
MESSRS. ROSS & BELL, *Barristers.*
LEWIS WALLBRIDGE ESQ., *Barrister.*
P. V. ELMORE ESQ., *P. L. S.*

Belleville, May 7th, 1855. 37

Belleville Book Store.

CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1856. Maclear & Co's (late Scobie's) Canadian Almanac for 1856 just received.

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1856, price 3d.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE FARMER AND GARDINER, for 1s.3d. The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, and Cultivator Almanac for 1856; containing practical suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist, embellished with one hundred and fifty engravings including Horses, Farm-buildings, Implements, Domestic Animals, Fruit, Flowers, &c., by J. J. Thomas. Price 1s. 3d. For sale by

E. DUFF & Co.

Belleville, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 23

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCREBER, HIS

WINTER STOCK

—OF—

GROCCERIES,

CONSISTING *IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:*

20 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
50 " Molasses,
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Sultana Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel.
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 doz. Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
5 doz Bottles Salad Oil,
10 doz Stoughton Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
20 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Cases Brandy,
10 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candles,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintals Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nuts,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Currie Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Boxes Table Salt,
3 Kegs Baking Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 dox Patent Pails,
100 doz Bedcords,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

CANTON TEA STORE,

FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

JBMES BLACKLOCK.

December 13, 1855. 16

Just Received at the

Belleville Book Store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPIER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORK-BOXES, and PORTFOLIOS:

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes. Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks.

E. DUFF & CO.,
No. 3 Hambly's Buildings.

E. DUFF & CO. have just received:—The Works of Charles Lamb, with a sketch of his Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth price 10s.

Lily, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 5s.

Miss Bunkley's Book. The Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 5s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting Good and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Parts 1 to 4, in one vol. cl., 5s.

And a fresh supply of the following:—

Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 23

STEAM SAW MILLS.

I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under-mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney &c., complete...... £180
16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above...... 275
25 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler...... 375
25 Horse Portable Engine bolted to a Locomotive Boiler ready to put steam on....... 450
Circular Saw Mill on a cast-iron Frame with Pullies, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, &c., complete except Saws. 60

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machines.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Draft, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with satisfaction to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Aumond, Esq.; and Hadlow Cove Saw Mill, Wm. E. Price, Esq., Quebec,—the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West end St. Joseph St., Montreal.

Dec. 27, 1855. 19-12

UNDERTAKER.

THOS. HARDY

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generaly, that he has purchased the Stock of COFFINS &c. belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

N. B.—The Hearse will be in attendance when required.

TERMS MODERATE.

Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15

New Establishment.

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AT—

BELLEVILLE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public that they have opened a READY MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, in **No. 4**, Hambly's Block, Bridge Street, where they would be happy to exhibit to this community one of the best Stocks of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Canada West. The Stock was got up by themselves, mainly for the Retail Trade, and is made of

Best Materials, and in the Latest Styles, and will be sold for CASH ONLY, at Very Low Prices.

Their Stock consists of Over-coats of all kinds, Frock, Sack, and Business Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, &c. &c.

In short everything pertaining to a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE, will be found in this Stock. All they ask is an examination of their Goods, feeling sure that no one who wishes to purchase will go away thinking to do better elsewhere.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

B. C. SCOVILL & Co.

Belleville, October, 1855, 9

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation. Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 90 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE say:

IRVING, Chautauque co., N.Y. June 7, 1854.—"A few days since we purchased a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will want a half dozen more. A number of his neighbors also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to our address."

J. D. SPRING says:

BROCKPORT, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb, 28, 1855.—"Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with the Dyspepsia for a long time, and spent the most of last summer at a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever until he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. PEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N.Y. Oct. 5, 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of 'Hoofland's German Bitters,' and I am pleased to state that the Bitters have cured different persons of my acquaintance, when physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal cases, (bleeding piles,) the effect and cure was sure and certain."

DR. SAM'L. R. CLARK says:

OXFORD, Chenango co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.

"On receipt of this, please send me one gross of the German Bitters. I never saw anything in my life sell as these Bitters do. If the sale is any criterion, they must be the 'great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN P. TRACY says:

BUFFALO, N.Y. June 15, 1853.

"About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint that I had dreadfully had at that time, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty-four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system. 16

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada, and by C.G. Le Vesconte, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

FUR CAP

MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal.

JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neuter, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey,) Mink and Martin, Caps, Boas, Gauntletts, Mits, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of hatting and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.

Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1856. 5

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves

ALEX. JUDD.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.

Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

JOHN LEWIS,



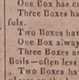
Hastings Commercial Buildings,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Anvils, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Augurs
Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware
Chains, castors, candlest'ks, chisels, cutlery
Dinner knives, door springs, dog's collars,
Enamelled ware, emery, e. paper & cloth,
Files, fry pans, fire irons, flints, fenders,
Guns, glue, grid irons, German silver ware,
Hammers, hinges, handles, hooks & staples,
Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, &c
Knives and forks, keys, key rings, kettles,
Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c.
Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars,
Nails, needles, nut crackers, nippers, &c.
Oil, oakum, oil stone, ox balls, ovens,
Planes, pully blocks, plyers, plated ware,
Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone,
Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks &c.
Tools of all descriptions, tacks, twine, traps
Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns,
Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers,
Zinc in sheet or pig.

Belleville, January, 1855. 21



The Greatest Medical DISCOVERY OF THE AGE, IS Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

They don't *help* complaints, but they *cure* them.

One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs.
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the Liver.
Half a Box cures a cold.
They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.

Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1,00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ms., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. 21-8

WM. NORTHGRAVES.

Watch and Clock Maker,

OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,

Front St., Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell cheap, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapements, Jewelry &c. &c.

ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41

QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVILLE,

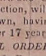
TO SEE THE NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

IN THE

Victoria Buildings!

M. GILLEN,



LATE CLERK OF A. A. CAMPBELL.

HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF HARDWARE.

IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY

P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. His stock upon inspection, will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.

LOYALL'S STEAM FLOURING MILL AND GENERAL FLOUR & FEED STORE.

MR LOYALL returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the very libera support which he has received since he commenced business, and assures his customers that he continues to keep on hand, at his Old Stand, all articles necessary a complete

FLOUR & FEED STORE,

all of which are of the best quality, at the same prices as at his New Steam Flouring Mill, which he has erected in Belleville, and is now ready for work.

Cash paid for Wheat and all kinds of Grain

He also keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

of all descriptions, which he will sell the lowest prices for Cash only.

PETER LOYALL.

Belleville, 1st Jan., 1856. 2

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

ARCHITECTURE:

W. MONKHOUSE wishes to notify the Public of Belleville and vicinity, that he has removed his Office to **VICTORIA BUILDINGS** over Dr. Relyea's Destistry, and is now ready to furnish **Plans** and **Specifications** for Buildings in every variety of Style.

Mechanics taught Architectual Drawing.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 18

TO LET.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLEECKER'S Grove, formerly occupied by David Smith.

Apply to A. R. DOUGALL.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the well settled Township of Seymour, (within 15 miles of the rising Village of Stirling, and 28 of the Town of Belleville,) consisting of 400 Acres of Land. 160 of which are cleared and under good tillage. The remainder of the Farm is well timbered. There is on the premises a good Dwelling house, with all the out offices necessary for a Farm, including Barns, Stables, &c. Also an excellent wel l and Spring of water.

This property offers peculiar advantages to a person with capital sufficient to erect a Grist or Saw Mill: there being an excellent Mill site upon it, with good water power, situated within one mile of the flourishing Village of Campbellford at Seymour Bridge.

☞ For Terms, &c., apply by letter, (post-paid,) to

A. PONTON Esq.,

21-13 Belleville, C. W.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To Wit.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
James Lewis, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BEECH,
John Brooks, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Wallbridge Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
Sheldon Hawley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Adam Henry Meyers, Defendant.

BY virtue of the above Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed against the lands and tenements of the above named Defendants, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants or either of them, of, in or to Let number seven in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shewn on the Commercial Bank plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as la'd out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S. Also Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 on Willard's Block, being a part of Lot number two in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J J Haslett, P L S. Also part of Lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the east side of the River Trent, more fully described by a Deed of bargain and sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April 1846; also Lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village Lot in Trenton devised by will of A. H Meyers deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village Lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H Meyers deceased from Jon McAulay at the mouth of the River Trent, and devised by the will of said A. H Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in Lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the east half of Lot 3 in broken concession A, devised by said A. H Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also Lots numbers two and three and the easterly part of Lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also Lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of Lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H Meyers, deceased; also Lot number 16, 1st con'n Elzevir; also W½ of Lot No 20, 8th con'n Marmora; also Lot number 4, 1st con'n Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also Lot No 6, 5th con'n Hungerford; also Lot No 3, 3rd con'n Thurlow; also Lot No. 6, 1st con'n Huntingdon; also W½ 11, in the broken front of Thurlow; also N½ 3, 2d con'a Thurlow; also Lot No 31, 8th con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 5, 1st con Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following Lots in the village of Anwood in the County of Hastings, viz. 138, 139, 140 on the north side of King street; Lot number 142 in rear of Lot No 138; Lot No 141 in rear of said Lot number 139, and broken Lot in rear of 140—the said last three Lots being on the south-west of Heber street; also Lot No 18 in the 2nd con'n Hungerford; also the rear halves of Lots numbers 2 and 3, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

All which property I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 12th January, 1856. 21

FURS, FURS,

—AT THE—

Montreal Fur Store!

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT.

OPPOSITE FANNING'S HOTEL, FRONT STREET.

THE Largest and most extensive assortment ever offered in Belleville.

The Ladies' Department

will consist of Stone Martin, Mink, Sable Canada Martin, Grey Squirrel, Real Fitch, Musquash, Rock Martin, Boas, Victorines Muffs, Gauntletts, &c., &c.

The Gentlemen's

of Caps, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., manufactured from Otter, Martin, South Sea Seal, Natural Seal, Astracan, Fisher, Beaver, Mink, German Mink, Sable, Shetland Seal, and other Furs.

Sleigh Robes, and Aprons.

Children's Fancy Hats and Caps.

Repairs neatly executed.

All orders from Town and Country faithfully attended to by

JOHN H. MERCKELL.

Highest price paid in Cash for Shipping Furs.

Belleville, Oct. 30th, 1856. 10

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1856. NO. 30.

The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE," A Commercial, Agricultural, Political and Literary Weekly Journal, is published every THURSDAY, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s., in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s. 6d. When delivered by Carrier, 2s. 6d. extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, 3s. 4d. for the first, and 10½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and upwards, 4d. per line for the first, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ELMER, DEALER IN TIMES OF BRITISH & FOREIGN HARDWARE, FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE.

The Liverpool and London FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
E. CHANDLER, *Agent, Belleville.*
19

DOCTOR COLEMAN
HAS OPENED his Office in the Stone building lately erected by him on Front Street, and adjoining Samuel Stevens' dwelling, where he may be consulted at all hours.
Belleville, November, 1855. 12

D. E. BURDETT, M.B.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
GRADUATE of the University of TRINITY COLLEGE. Office in McDonald's Buildings, over O'Reilly's Store, Front St., Belleville.
Advice given to the poor, Gratis. 10

Dr. H. S. WILSON,
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
RESIDENCE—ROSLIN. 41

INSURANCE.
THE MONTREAL Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.

COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Stg. (For Life only.)

THE undersigned continue to insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
ROSS & BELL, Agents.
Belleville, June 12, 1855. 20

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
LIFE Insurance Company. Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
The MONARCH Fire and Life Insurance Company of London. Head Office for Canada at Montreal. Capital, £300,000 sterling.
The CANADA WEST FARMER'S MUTUAL Insurance Company of Hamilton.
All applications for Insurance in the above Companies to the undersigned Agent, will meet with prompt attention.
Address P. R. PALMER.
35 *Thurlow or Belleville.*

R. P. JELLETT,
ATTY. or
Ross & Bell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEVILLE. 48

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Conveyancer—Office over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 26

Charles L. Coleman,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Wm. P. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, Main street, Belleville. 10

G. E. Henderson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office in the Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. 19

Gillespie & Co.,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants,—Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. 41

WILSON'S SALOON,
BAKERY, Confectionery, &c., Front St., (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Cracknels, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Parchment by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.
JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, Oct'r 27th, 1855. 14

J. H. GERMAN,
DEALER in Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES and INDIA RUBBERS, at the Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store, Front St., Belleville, C. W. 23

ROBERT S. PERRY,
SHIPPING FORWARDER and Commission Merchant of LUMBER and PRODUCE, OSWEGO, N.Y. Dealer in *Salt, Plaster, Water Lime, Coal, Corn, Pork, &c. Advances made on Lumber, Flour, Wheat, &c.* 35y

JAMES GEEN,
UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS &c. of every description, together with a HEARSE, at the shortest possible notice, and on very moderate terms. He flatters himself, from his well known experience and punctuality for the last 15 years in the business, to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.
Belleville, 23rd May, 1855. 39y

J. E. LENT,
DEALER in American and Italian MARBLE, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, Monuments, Furniture Tops, &c. &c., punctually attended to. 12

Piano Forte Tuner.
H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. Dean's Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to. 28

INSURANCE.
MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital £300,000. | Accumulated Fund: £200,000.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

Trustees.
Sir John Musgrove, Bart and Alderman.
J. S. Butler Esq. M. P. | J. C. Hammack, Esq.
J. R. Hooper Esq. Ald. | William Knott Esq.

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John Addis, Esq., | William Knott, Esq.
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J. Dulin Brown Esq. | Robert Mair Esq.
J.C Hammack, Esq. | W. Schofield Esq. M.P.
Edward Huggins Esq. | Francis Witham Esq.,
Actuary: | *Manager:*
J. S. Clement Esq. | George H. Jay Esq.
British North American Agency, Head Office in Montreal. Henry A. Glassford, Esq., Chief Agent.
Belleville Agency, Office at J. & J. Booth's Clothing Store, Front Street
19 JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
Governor.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 3 GEORGE STREET.
CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street.
Hon. PETER MCGILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.
Manager.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £ s. d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £ s. d.
15	1 14 0	1 11 2
20	1 18 4	1 15 1
25	2 3 3	1 19 8
30	2 9 4	2 5 2
35	2 16 7	2 11 10
40	3 5 6	3 0 0
45	3 17 3	3 10 9
50	4 13 0	4 5 3
55	5 16 0	5 6 4
60	7 7 1	6 14 11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.
Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.
Agent at Belleville,
20-6m JOHN BELL.

Provincial Insurance Company,
OF TORONTO, C. W.
Subscribed Capital: £496,920, | Paid up Capital: £91,600.
PRESIDENT:—J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. F.
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Robert Surat, Esq., *Secretary.* James H. Boyd Esq., *Assistant Secretary.*
E. H. Whitmarsh Esq., *Inspector of Agencies.*
BANKERS:—Toronto—City Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.
☞ Fire Insurance business generally, as well as Marine, transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office.
Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.
F. MCANNANY,
16 6m *Agent.*

BEACON
Fire and Life Insurance Company
of London.
Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 & 8 Vic., Chap. 1.
CANADA BOARD.
KINGSTON.
TRUSTEES:—The Hon. John A. Macdonald; James Morton, Esq.
DIRECTORS:—M. W. Strange Esq., Chairman. Thos. A. Corbett Esq., Dep't Chairman. James Morton Esq., John Metcalf Esq., Jos. Harty Esq., A. J. Macdonell Esq. Lewis Wallbridge Esq., Dr. Masse Masson, Esq.
This Company Insures all descriptions of *Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c.* and *Goods or Furniture* in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.
ROBT. NEWBERY,
16y *Agent at Belleville.*

ALBION HOTEL,
COBOURG, C. W., by GEORGE E. MUNROE. Porters always in attendance on the arrival of the Boats and Cars. Stages, East and West, call regularly every day. 26

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Cobourg, Division St., near the Wharf.
W. Y. CHURCH, Proprietor.

COALS, COALS,
AND FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES,
ALL SIZES.
TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE
GAS WORKS.
D. MCKENZIE,
Belleville, April 11, 1855. MANAGER. 33

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS over S. Crawford & Co's Store, lately occupied by Wm. Monkhouse, Artist,—suitable for Offices &c.
Apply to
S. CRAWFORD & Co.

Poet's Corner.

P. FAHEY, | JAS. MEAGHER,
P. LYNCH, | WM. MCCORMICK,
P. BENNETT, | WM. DONOVAN,
H. LECROIX, | JAS. JOHNSON.
Belleville, March 13, 1856. 29

TO LEASE.
THE Vacant ground lying between Meagher's and Bedford's.
Also, the vacant lots on Front, Campbell, and Pinnacle streets. All on the Campbell Estate.
Also, the Shop at present occupied by Mr. John Mullett.
For particulars apply to Alex. Menzies Esq., Agent for the Estate, Rouge Hill p. o. if by letter, post paid,) or to M. Nulty.
Belleville, Feb. 15th, 1856. 29

TRANSPORT—1856.
THE STEAMER
TRENTON,
H. DEWITT, MASTER,
FITTED with an Upper Saloon, (now in course of construction) will re-sume her regular Weekly Trips, between **Belleville** and **Montreal,** for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight, immediately on the opening of navigation.
P. F. MCCUAIG & Co,
Proprietors.
Belleville, Feb. 22, 1856 29

ANOTHER SELL.

MADNESS WITH A METHOD IN IT.

On Wednesday last, a neatly dressed, very prepossessing, and prettily spoken woman, somewhere between sixteen and twenty-five years of age, drove up to the door of the Insane Hospital, over which Dr. —— presides, and inquired for that gentleman. She was ushered into the reception room, to await the coming of the Doctor, and with an air of *nonchalance* which rather fascinated the servant, looked around with eyes of admiration and unfeigned pleasure. When left alone she amused herself—a woman always will—in gratifying her curiosity by inspecting the various articles in the room critically and thoroughly. The doctor being announced, she received him with one of these bewildering smiles which some woman know so well how to bestow, and whose influence no man of feeling could possibly resist.

The doctor welcomed her with more than usual cordiality, and soon learned the object of her visit.

She had come, said she, with a glance full of melancholy, and a tone of more than usual tenderness, to ascertain of the doctor in person whether she could secure private quarters for her husband, who was subject to intense fits of aberration of mind, but whose conduct towards her, (bitter cruel as it was,) could not alienate her love for him, which was the all-pervading passion of her soul. He had grown so violent of late that she wished to have him secured from violence to himself and to her, (and here the charming creature wept for some moments,) and if she could make an arrangement with the doctor she urged that it should be kept as private as his most secret thoughts, and her husband beyond the scrutiny of visitors. And then she said her heart would break, she knew it would, and wept bitterly and long.

The doctor, as all who knew his kind and tender heartedness will readily imagine, was not insensible to the touching recital of his visitor, and with that frankness which always characterized him, he promised to comply with her wishes, to give her husband a private apartment and his special care—and also to shield him from the gaze of curiosity seekers who run down public institutions.

The lady was not long in arranging terms; she was not long in expressing her thanks, intermingled with tears; she was not long in settling the details of her husband's confinement; she was not very long, in short, in taking her leave. And as she stepped into her carriage, aided by the kind hand of the doctor, she turned her beautiful face towards him, and cast upon him a glance that was full of tenderness and solicitude, and inspired him anew with admiration and pity.

The carriage drove away, the doctor's eyes followed until the clouds of dust which followed in its wake, until it was nearly lost to view. Down the bridge, along the crowded thoroughfare, over the pebble way of Chesnut street, to a fashionable, if not the fashionable jewelry establishment of our city, the carriage passed, its sweet and solitary inmate glancing out and smiling within, and growing radiant with a brilliant thought which requires another paragraph to learn.

She alighted and glided into the bazaar of gold and pieces of stones, with all the statelliness of a queen. One or two of the gentlemanly attendants immediately ran to learn her wish.

She wanted to select a set of silverware, not too plain, something neat, tasteful and beautiful. The various patterns were shown and a set valued at $500 was selected by the lady of stately tread—She desired the articles put up, a bill was made out and she would settle it. Her wishes were complied with, and the lady took out her elegant portmonaie, but alas there was only about $40 in it. She had picked up the wrong portmonaie, she said, with bewitching sweetness, and she was vexed at her stupidity. She, however, could arrange it. She was the wife of Dr. ——, the principal physician of the Insane Hospital, and she desired her attendant to accompany her to that place, where she would pay him $500 at once.

Who could resist such a request from a beautiful woman—a request spoken as much with her eyes as with her voice!—Not the clerk, certainly.

The two got into the carriage together, and back it whirled to the hospital. The lady jumped out, and was warmly greeted by the doctor, who was at the entrance.

"Doctor, this is husband," said she assuming an air sweet and sorrowful.

The poor attendant started. He was thunderstruck aghast. He could not fathom her meaning.

"What did you say?"

"Doctor, this is my husband, please take charge of him."

The devil, ma'am, I'm not your husband!—what do you mean.'

Bursting into tears, she sobbed aloud, while he has another spasm—he has another attack. Oh! doctor, if you have pity in your soul, secure him, and save yourself and me from violence.'

In vain the poor fellow attempted to explain. He was hurried along the corridor and into a room, and confined securely—the woman all the while following close behind, weeping as though her heart would break. The doctor and the lady returned to the reception room, and the latter, giving the other an outline of the peculiarities of her alleged husband's attacks, together with some directions in reference to the care which she desired to have bestowed upon him, left, promising to return again in a few days. And away whirled the carriage, the silver ware and the lady, neither of whom have been heard of since.

The poor attendant was confined for three days before any one about the establishment could be induced to convey a letter to his employers, who were all the time suspecting his honesty, and preparing to advertise him.

Upon the receipt of the letter it did not take them long to discover that he had been sold decidedly; the poor attendant was satisfied upon his arrival at the hospital, that he had been most sorrowfully sold. And here we think we will end the story, which has been talked over in fashionable circles for the past four days with many a hearty laugh.—*Phil. Times.*

DEATH OF A MISER WITH FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS ON HIS PERSON.—An inquest was held on the 9th inst. before Mr. Bedford, the Westminster corner, on the body of Frederick Hoffman, aged forty-one. The deceased, who was known about the neighborhood for his penurious habits, was, it appears, engaged as a waiter, and to take charge of the company at a party given by M. Rothschild, a diamond merchant, of 10, Argyle street; on Friday evening, he arrived about eight o'clock, and performed the duties of his office, and at supper time ate very greedily. About three o'clock on Saturday morning he was seized with a kind of fit in the supper room, and although medical assistance was immediately procured, he died in a few minutes. On the body being searched, the first thing which presented itself was some portions of poultry he had secreted during supper in his pockets, £35 in gold, and £24 in silver; a bank of England note for £100, a deposite book of the Royal British Bank for £1225, a deposite receipt of the London and Westminster Bank for £500, a bill of exchange for £15 15s., another for £25, a bank deposite receipt for £150, three parcels of pearls, three of rubies, three of diamonds, one of rough diamonds, one of emeralds, and one of garnets. Forty-one sovereigns were subsequently found in the fob of the deceased's trousers. Mr. Chappel, surgeon, said he had opened the body, and in his opinion, death had resulted from serous apoplexy. Mr. Rothschild said deceased had taken the precious stones from various parties to sell on commission. The money he knew nothing about. He was supposed to be so poor a man that, some time since, a subscription was raised to send him into the country for the good of his health. A verdict of natural death from serous apoplexy was returned.

SLEIGH RIDE.—A friend of ours gives the following as his experience in sleighriding during the present winter:—First, he drove out four miles to Burt Scott's, tied his horse, went in to warm himself; horse got loose and started for Buffalo—started after him—horse got in ten minutes ahead of him—a couple of *splinters* attached to him, representing *the rest of the cutter.* Expense eighty-five dollars.

Second, had two-horse sleigh—got two miles from the city—off horse commenced "feeling his cereals"—manifested his delight by kicking out the front of sleigh, destroying the dashboard, and both of the "gee necks;" he finally broke loose from the harness and disappeared in the direction of Lower Canada—drove the other horse to town *tandem.* Expense twenty-eight dollars. Thirdly, took a gentle horse—six miles out he got not only gentle but tame—he laid down, and professed an entire disinclination to go any further. Laid the buffalo skin over him, walked home and gave the alarm—livery man went—everything gone. Damages not assessed. Have concluded to give up sleigh-riding *in toto.* Good conclusion.—*Buffalo Republic.*

☞ The Southside *Democrat* states that a day or two since, a gentleman named S. A. Kewson, of Wilmington, N. C., on a bridal tour to Petersburg, went down the river to skate, his wife standing on the bank watching him. He broke through, but got out safely; but his wife was so overcome by the accident that she has become a maniac.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE—DISTRUST AND DOUBT.

From the London Morning Herald.

It seems to be now conceded that we are to have an armistice, and from that fact we may safely conclude that peace is determined on, as the advantages which will accrue to Russia from a cessation of hostilities are so great that no statesman could be blind enough or wicked enough to accede to such a measure if it be possible that hostilities are to be renewed.

These advantages consist of the following items:—

1. A delay which will enable the armies of Mouravieff to be reinforced and supplied with *materiel* of war.

2. An opportunity of selling vast quantities of Russian produce for English gold, to assist her in carrying on the war.

3. Perhaps a facility of raising a loan upon the chance of peace.

4. An occasion for disturbing, if not breaking up, our alliance with France, and so insulating England in the councils of Europe.

5. A postponement of all military and naval operations to such a period as will render an advance upon Tiflis, the only true strategic point in Asia, difficult if not impossible, from the setting in of the unhealthy season in the valleys of Mongrelia and Imeritia.

Surely, if the war is to be renewed, no one can for a moment suppose that all these advantages will be given to Russia, as if purposely to increase our own difficulties.

But if peace be made, for what, then, have we sacrificed 50,000 lives and 100 millions of money?

Was it for the purpose of securing the integrity of the Sultan's dominions!—Surely not, for he is to forfeit his Danubian Principalities, which we may suppose will become, under our fostering care, like the last portion of his territory of which we assisted in despoiling him—Greece—a European nuisance—an anarchical nest of swindlers, pirates and brigands.

Surely, this example of our skill in organization is not one which wise men would wish to follow.

We could not have made the sacrifices alluded to, in order to secure the Sultan's independence; for all Europe, including Russia, is to interfere in regulating the internal arrangements of his empire.

The Christians, by the new improvements, are to have military service—which the great mass of them loathe—forced upon them, and are, in return, to have the *haratch* remitted, a tax which they willingly pay for the exemption they have hitherto enjoyed from an imposition which they are now desired to consider as a privilege.

The attempt to enforce these regulations may—nay, will—produce disturbances among all classes of Turkish subjects, which will render an occupation of the territory and coercion of the people necessary.

In the meantime peace will be declared, and Russia will be "invited" to assist in the *pacification* of the Turkish Empire. We have no doubt that she will assist at the almost inevitable "*curee*" which must follow hard upon such proceedings, with the very greatest satisfaction.

By the treaty of the 8th of May, 1854, the Allied Powers are pledged to withdraw their troops from the Turkish dominions within forty eight days after the signature of peace; but will the Austrians evacuate the Principalities, and leave the French at Maslak? Or, *vice versa*, will the French leave Constantinople while Coronin occupies Bucharest? We trow not, indeed.

But if we have not insured either the integrity or independence of the Turkish Empire, it will be said that we have got the *neutralization* of the Black Sea.

This certainly is a vast acquisition, if true; but how is it to exist while Nicholaieff remains intact, and the Sea of Azoff is not to be interfered with, it puzzles our poor brain to understand. Perhaps, however, it may mean that, as we have made Russia sink her ships, we should have a new Navarino for the Turkish, so as to start the two powers upon equal terms!

Such, then, are the results of a French campaign, which has been won up to the 24th of May, 1854, nearly two years since, we anticipated that such a crisis as we would dread must come sooner or later, and although events have marched more slowly than we calculated on, still the very words we used then require no alteration, although the period of their becoming applicable may occur in 1856, or be postponed till 1857. Those words were:—

"Towards the Spring of the year we much dread that disaffection will have advanced with giant strides within the Territories of the Sultan—that the approaching Summer will find the Turkish empire occupied by foreign troops, *to prevent anarchy*—200,000 Russians, 200,000 Austrians, and perhaps 150,000 French.

"To these we may add about 40,000 English bayonets, nearly insolated, and if the policy of the present government be persisted in—totally disturbed by all parties."

Let Englishmen remember that the policy has been persisted in, and reflect whether these are not signs *that all these things are coming rapidly to a consummation.*

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.—The *Colonist* states that the Board of Agriculture has fixed the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th September for the Show at Kingston. The Exhibition for Lower Canada will take place at Three Rivers, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of the same month, and that for the State of New York, at Watertown, on the 30th Sept'r and following days; thus the month of September will be a stirring month for agriculturalists in Canada and the adjacent State.

A HOME FOR MACKENZIE.—A number of the citizens of Hamilton have set on foot a scheme for the purpose of procuring and presenting to William Lyon Mc-Kenzie a suitable testimonial as an appreciation of his services as a public man during the past thirty years. The *Banner* says that "the contemplated testimonial is to consist of a homestead, which will make the old man and his interesting family comfortable and independent for life."

There seems to be something more sensible in the foregoing scheme than in the foolish proposition made a short time ago and strongly supported by some of our weak-minded contemporaries—to raise a monument to honor the memory of men who are now hung for open rebellion against our country's laws. McKenzie has labored long as a politician in Canada, and we think we utter the sentiments of the mass of the people when we say, that he has acted honestly and independently, as far as his judgment was capable of directing him. He has not been what might be called a successful politician, and this, perhaps, may be given as a reason why he has not "feathered his nest" as comfortably as such politicians generally do. We do not agree with Mackenzie in many of his opinions, but still we are willing to ascribe to him honest motives in both what he speaks and writes. If such a mark of respect be given to Mackenzie in his old age, we should like to see the project carried out in a becoming manner, and with an energy worthy of men who wish to be considered as capable of overlooking the defects in Mackenzie's political career, while they would give him his due share of honor for the good traits in his character.—*Ayr Observer.*

AN INCIDENT OF YESTERDAY.—They met, twas on the sidewalk, and *he* thought to cut a swell; so he raised his beaver gracefully, bent his body like an L. *She* bowed and smiled so sweetly, that he thought her very nice, quite forgetting for the moment that he stood upon the ice.—Thus, little reckoning what he did, or how he stood, or where, his head approached the pavement, and his heels went up in the air; while he sheepishly and with vivlence on the sidewalk took his seat, and with a very sheepish look picked himself up, and the way he "put" around the corner, isn't very often beat.—*Spring'd Rep.*

☞ The law of newspapers has often been clearly defined, and yet postmasters and subscribers continually misapprehend its requirements. The following points have been decisively established:—

"Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill, and ordered the paper discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The court have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud."

PARLIAMENTARY.

Toronto, March 10.

After routine proceedings, the following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To amend and consolidate the Commercial Bank Incorporation Act.

To incorporate the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity.

To dissolve Welland and Lincoln for municipal purposes.

To incorporate the Northwestern Railway Company from Galt to Lake Huron.

To incorporate the town of Owen Sound, now Sydenham.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Christie, from between 700 and 800 inhabitants of Toronto, drawing attention to the fact that, in certain portions of the province justice was not duly administered, and citing the Corrigan case as an instance.

Mr. Daoust moved for an address to her Majesty, praying for the repeal of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament whereby an appeal is granted to her Majesty in Privy Council from the Courts of justice in Canada.

Mr. Att'y Gen. Drummond promised that the law officers of the crown would give the matter their attention, and place themselves in communication with the Imperial Government on the subject. The motion was then withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Lebouillier an address to his Excellency was ordered for a copy of the report of Pierre Fortin, Esq., relative to his operations in the gulf of St. Lawrence in the summer of 1855.

Mr. O. C. Fortier inquired of the Ministry whether it was their intention during the present session, to increase the grants for settlements in the Eastern townships.

Mr. Aikens inquired of ministers whether it was the intention of ministers to enforce payment of interest due on loans effected by municipalities from the Municipal Loan Fund.

Mr. Att'y Gen. Drummond said that it was under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Bureau, an address was ordered for a statement of the amount of assessment of each town, village and municipality of Upper and Lower Canada which may have effected municipal loans in virtue of the provisions of the Act 16 Vict. cap. 22, and 18 Vic. cap. 130, and also of the date which such loan was contracted.

Mr. Drummond said it was the intention to do so, and he was happy to say the interest was being paid up very rapidly.

Toronto, March 11.

Last night, after the report left, the bill for the protection of squatters in the Townships of Lower Canada was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The House again went into committee to take into further consideration certain resolutions proposed by Mr. Dorion [of Montreal] relative to Tavern Licenses, and passed the resolutions as follows:—

1. Resolved, That the laws which now regulate Tavern licenses and licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors are insufficient, and that it is expedient to provide, in a more efficient manner, by farther enactments, for the prevention of intemperance.

2. Resolved, That no person should be permitted to sell spirits or fermented liquors in less quantities than five gallons, without having first obtained a license for that purpose.

3. Resolved, That the exclusive right of granting such licenses should be vested in license inspectors to be appointed by the local municipal councils in places, where power to be said councils to make by-laws to determine the manner in which licenses should be granted for the regulation of taverns and other places in which spirituous or fermented liquors are sold.

4. Resolved, That no tavern license should authorize the person holding such license to retail or furnish intoxicating beverages, or spirituous liquors, or fermented liquors, to any but travellers, and to persons lodging at or boarding in the said tavern.

And on motion of Mr. Hartman.

5. Resolved, That any bill which may be based upon the foregoing resolutions should in its operations apply only to Lower Canada.

Upon a division, on motion of Mr. A. A. Dorion, the further consideration of the said resolutions was postponed until to-day.

The bill to extend the line of the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, was read a second time, and referred to standing committee on railroads.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion made by Hon. Mr. Cameron on Friday last, that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of the charge delivered by the Hon. Judge Duval to the jury on the trial before the criminal Court at Quebec in the month of February last, of Kelly and others for the murder of Edward Corrigan, and the question being put on the motion, the motion was carried.

Yeas—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Bellingham, Biggar, Burton, Cameron, Christie, Church, Cook, Crawford, Daly, Darche, Delong, Dewitt, J. B. E. Dorion, Dufresne, Ferres, Ferrie, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Lyon, Macbeth, J. S. Macdonald, R. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Murney, Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Rankin, Rhodes, Roblin, Scatcherd, Shaw, Somerville, Wilson, Wright, Yelding, Young—48.

Nays—Messrs. Alleyn, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Cassault, Chapais, Clarke, C. Daoust, J. B. Daoust, Demaray, Denne, A. A. Dorion, Dostaler, Att'y-Gen'l Drummond, Evanturel, Felton, T. Fortier, O. C. Fortier, Fournier, Gill, Guevremont, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, Lebouillier, Lemieux, Loranger, Att'y-Gen'l Macdonald, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Orton, Ralph, Robitaille, Perrault, Pouliot, Price, Sol. Gen. Ross, James Ross, Sol. Gen. Smith, Spence, Thibadeau, Turcotte—44.

To-day after routine business, Mr. Att'y Gen. Drummond moved for the adjournment of the House until Thursday, to give ministers time more fully to determine the course the minisry should adopt with reference to the adverse division of last night. Owing to the illness of the premier, which not only confined him to his room, but also to his bed, they had not yet been able to have that full consultation which they desired. In the meantime, he

gave notice of a motion to rescind the resolution of last night, to be moved on Thursday.

After a short discussion, in which members of the opposition stated that they thought the giving notice of the motion to rescind an extraordinary one under the circumstances, the House adjourned until Thursday.

Toronto, March 14.

To-day, after routine, Mr. Sanborn introduced a bill to amend the patent law, and Mr. Price, a bill for the preservation of salmon in the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, and their tributaries.

Mr. Fortier (Bellechasse) inquired whether ministers intended to do anything to facilitate the settlement of the Eastern townships besides voting money.

Mr. Attorney-General Drummond said he had already informed the House that the Government had the whole matter under consideration.

In answer to Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Drummond also said proceedings had been adopted in concert with the corporation of Quebec, to put in force the law to regulate the ferry between Point Levi and Quebec.

Mr. Atty.-General Drummond brought down the following message, which was read, signed Edmund Head :—

"The Governor General has every desire to furnish information to the Legislature, and therefore deeply regrets that for the following reasons he must decline to comply with the prayer of the address of the Legislative Assembly of the 10th instant, presented to him this day by such members of that House as are members of the Executive Council. The charge of Judge Duval to the petit jury is not in the possession of the Governor General, nor can it be presumed to exist as a distinct document. If such a document do exist, the Governor General has no power or authority to enforce its production. The Act 7 Vic. cap. 15 expressly secures the independence of the judges of Lower Canada, thereby establishing a great constitutional principle. The same Act prescribes a regular mode of proceeding with reference to the conduct of a judge by address from two branches of the Legislature.

"The Governor General is advised that to call for words used by a judge in a specific trial is in effect to call that judge to account for his conduct on the bench, and that for the crown so to call a judge to account, especially on the address of the branch of the Legislature would be, at least, an evasion of the spirit of the Act, and might serve as a precedent for interference by the crown with the independence of the judiciary.

"Government House,
"Toronto, March 14, 1856."

In reply to a question from Mr. McCann respecting the placing to credit of purchasers of land the dues levied on timber cut on limits including their lots, Hon. Mr. Cauchon said the whole subject of the sale of lands was under consideration, and he hoped to be able to announce their decision in a few days.

The Buffalo and Huron Railway bill was read a second time and referred.

The order for the reception for the report of the committee of the whole on Ordnance Land bill was discharged, and the House went into committee of the whole on resolutions on the subject, and the Inspector General saying the Imperial Government was waiting for the decision of the Parliament on the subject, and he desired to save by the next post, the bill based upon it was introduced and read a first time.

The bill to authorize an extra session of the Court of Queen's Bench was read a second time and passed through a committee of the whole.

The Free Banking bill was passed through a committee of the whole.

Toronto, March 15.

Last night the Hon. Mr. Young introduced a bill to incorporate Montreal Gas Company.

Mr. Sanborn introduced a bill to amend the Prerogative Writs Act, and to make new provisions respecting writs of scire facias.

Mr. Alleyn introduced a bill to render the Mayor of Quebec elective by the electors.

The bill to incorporate the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company was read a second time and referred to the standing committee on Railroads.

The bill to amend the Freedom of Banking Act was passed through committee.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved that the bill to change the constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering it elective be now read a second time.

Messrs. Bowes, Brown, Cameron, Robinson, Crawford and Yielding,—being the only votes in the negative.

The bill having been read a second time, Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved to refer it to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Brown moved to instruct the committee to amend the bill by providing that the members of the Council shall be elected for four years—one half retiring every second year; and that the members of the Assembly shall be elected for two years—Yeas 25, Nays 72.

Mr. Patrick then moved to instruct the committee to amend the bill by providing that the term of years for which the members of the Legislative Council shall serve, shall be six, one-third to retire every second year. Yeas 36, Nays 62.

Mr. Gould then moved to instruct the committee to amend the bill by providing that the constituencies shall be based and arranged according to population, without any regard to the division line between Upper and Lower Canada,—Yeas 23, Nays 75.

Mr. Foley then moved to instruct the committee to amend the said bill by providing that the speaker of the Legislative Council be elected by a majority of its members. Yeas 20 Nays 58.

The House then resolved itself into committee, and after some time rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

☞ The *Catholic Telegraph*, speaking of the approaching St. Patrick's Day, says :—"The feast of St. Patrick falls this year within the Holy Week; consequently it cannot be celebrated, even in the churches under the dedication of the Saint, on the 17th of March, but must be transferred to the earliest vacant day afterwards which is low Monday, the 31st of March. The feast, therefore, cannot be celebrated in Holy Week nor in Easter Week, and is transferred to Monday, 1st March, or Low Monday. The peculiar solemnity of the Holy Week and the week immediately after Easter, when the church desires that our undivided attention should be given to the pious consideration of the passion and death of our Lord, and of His triumphant and glorious resurrection, is the cause of this rubrical regulation."

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

The ship *James Baines* is 94 days out. Much anxiety is felt. Insurances have been made on her cargo at £226 5s. per cent. free of average.

Conferences of the plenipotentiaries had been held. The first meeting was held at the hotel of foreign affairs, Paris, on Monday 25th. Present—Brol, Hubner, Walewski, Clarendon, Powley, Orloff, Brunow, Cavour, Villarmarina, Ali Mehemet—Count Walewski presiding. The session lasted three and a half hours. Walewski opened with an introductory speech. Credentials were exchanged and a written guarantee signed not to divulge the proceedings until the whole be concluded. Discussion on armistice settled until the end of March, but not affecting the blockade. Austrian propositions were formally proposed as basis of negotiations. Meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday there was no meeting, that time might be afforded to formulate a satisfactory armistice agreed to on Paris on Monday 25th. Present—Brol, Hubner, Walewski, Clarendon, Powley, Orloff, Brunow, Cavour, Villarmarina, Ali Mehemet—Count Walewski presiding. The session lasted three and a half hours. Walewski opened with an introductory speech. Credentials were exchanged and a written guarantee signed not to divulge the proceedings until the whole be concluded. Discussion on armistice settled until the end of March, but not affecting the blockade. Austrian propositions were formally proposed as basis of negotiations. Meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday there was no meeting, that time might be afforded to formulate a satisfactory armistice agreed to on Paris on Monday 25th. On Wednesday the Congress held a second meeting. Nothing can be known with certainty of the proceedings. Rumors abound. It is now asserted that Russia, while assenting to the dismantling of Sebastopol, Bomarsund, and the Nicholaieff, refuses to cede the protectorate over Greek christians. Thus far indications are favorable. It is supposed that Russia really desires peace.

A Vienna letter asserts that Gortschakoff had stated that the Russian government considers the convocation of a general European Congress, immediately after peace is signed, as the best means of settling all questions. France and Austria favors the idea. England does not.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league of France, Austria and Russia against England, is surmised as not an improbable incident of the future.

THE CRIMEA.

Orders have been forwarded to the allied generals in the Crimea respecting the armistice.

It is said that Napoleon has intimated to generals and admirals now in Paris, that they probably need not return to their commands.

Leaves of absence are now freely given to officers in the Crimea.

The allies were about to destroy the sunken ships in Sebastopol harbor, by dropping heavy shells to explode under water.

The health of the armies continued good.

At Vienna it is stated that Ismael Pacha supersedes Omar Pacha in the Asiatic command. Omar recently demanded from the Porte the appointment of Minister of War, with power of Commander-in-Chief of all the Turkish forces. On being refused, he sent his resignation, which has been accepted. Private advices do not confirm this.

The Sultan's decree in favor of christians had been read in presence of the Turkish dignitaries at Constantinople.

Three thousand Russians are employed day and night in constructing a triple row of piles right across the Gulf of Finland, twelve miles across, and six miles from Cronstadt, with but few openings, behind which is the strong fleet of 18 ships, 14 corvettes, and 70 gun-boats.

A Russian ukase orders an immediate issue of treasury notes in seven series, amounting, in the aggregate, to 21,000,000 rubles.

Within the past few weeks large amounts of specie have been forwarded across the Prussian frontier to the agents of Stiegletz & Co., St. Petersburg, the Russian court bankers.

Nesselrode has had a voluminous report prepared as to the present state of affairs in the northwest of Finland, particularly as to the rights of fishing which Russian Laplanders have acquired on the Swedish coasts. The inquiry is supposed to be relative to Canrobert's Swedish treaty.

Great energy is manifested in Russia in advancing railways.

The Sultan assembled a distinguished party at the Mansion House to meet Mr. Buchanan previous to his return home. Unfortunately Mr. Buchanan was the same day invited to dine with the Queen, and etiquette required to give the Queen's invitation the preference. The Mayor's company consisted of members particularly representing the leading commercial constituencies; also American and colonial merchants. The Mayor made a speech regretting the absence of Mr. Buchanan, because the reception he would have met from the representatives of leading interests would have proved to him the absence of all unfriendly feeling in Britain as regards America, and show that although angry words might arise on either side, the interests of commerce, civilization and humanity were too powerful to permit a collision between England and the United States. Similar feelings were expressed by other speakers, among them Mr. Cobden and the Earl of Elgin.

On the 27th the Queen held a levee. Mr. Buchanan, also the Brazilian, Peruvian, Mexican and Haytien ministers attended.

Parliamentary proceedings uninteresting. It is reported that government succumbs in the Westbury peerage, and will issue a new hereditary patent. Lord Derby, meantime, obtained a committee of Lords to define the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons, Sir de Lacy Evans gave notice of a resolution disapproving of government having refused direct offers of troops from Canada, while at the same time abortive attempts were made to enlist in the adjoining neutral territory of the United States, contrary to international law.

The Military Court of inquiry into Crimean commissioners report, is to be an open court.

The Liberal electors of London have under consideration whether again to contest the question of Jewish enfranchisement in the person of Baron Rothschild, or to elect a more serviceable representative.

On Friday, Mr. Roebuck made the following resolution :—"That the appointment of a committee of general officers to report upon the report of Sir J. McNeil and Col. Tulloch, is to substitute an inefficient mode of inquiry, and that the effect of such inquiry will be to hide the misconduct of those by whom various departments of our army have been subjected to the command of officers who have been inculpated by the commissioners appointed to inquire into their conduct." This motion was intended to defeat the ministry on a division ; but after a discussion, it was withdrawn.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January are published, showing the value of a million and a half sterling, a considerable improvement on the previous month.

The frauds of the late J. Sadler continued to be developed ; amount not known, but supposed immense.

Allan & Gillespie have applied for permanent berths in Wellington Dock, Liverpool, for the Montreal Ocean Steamer Company.

Fog guns are to be placed at Holyhead.

FRANCE.—Paris is extremely gay.—A continued round of festivities in honor of the diplomatists assembled.

It is announced that if Napoleon's child be a son, the Emperor of Austria will be its godfather, and the Emperor in person will come expressly to Paris, to baptize it.

Paris, Feb. 29. Congress has not met to-day, It will sit to-morrow. Rumors of a break-up of Conferences.

Agitation in the money market.

From the Morning Advertiser.

It is deemed not improbable that the new move of the artful diplomatists of Russia may lead to the immediate break up of the Conference. A very grave hitch in the conference has already occurred. The fifth point is the last of all. It had been agreed to take it first : accordingly, on the second meeting of the Conference it was submitted for the consideration of the plenipotentiaries. No sooner had it been formally laid upon the table than objections to its being taken into consideration with a view to its being decided by the Conference, than they proposed that it should be referred to a congress of the representatives of all the crowned heads in Europe. If so referred, they pledged themselves in the name of Czar, to abide by whatever decision that congress might come to. This new and unexpected phase in the Russian question has produced consternation in Paris, and caused a further fall in the French funds. It has also no less surprised and alarmed our own government. We were informed last night that Lord Cowley was expected in London last night to take the instructions of his government on the subject.

From the London Times.

A number of rumors have been circulated that the Conference at Paris had taken an unfavorable turn ; as some persons were ready to believe, all the precautions taken of secrecy had nearly proved useless against the means of information possessed by the speculators. In the Stock Exchange a fall of more than one per cent. occurred, but as the close of business approached, and none of the rumors then put forth received confirmation, a rally occurred. Looking at the agitation in the London Stock Exchange, the Paris Money Market may be said to have exhibited great firmness.

Stockholm is to be fortified by land and sea, including the valley of Maalar.

INDIA AND CHINA,—Telegraphic intelligence from Trieste gives Bombay advices to the 2nd.

CANTON, Jan. 12 —Quite annexed.

Bombay banks raised interest to 12 per cent.

At Calcutta the money market had improved.

A great fire had occurred at Macao.

Arrival of the Hermann.

New York, March 17.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen, Feb. 23, and Southampton 27th, with 90 passengers, and about 600 tons of freight, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday forenoon.

The *Hermann* came the southern route and met with no ice.

The report wh ch reached us first thro' the English papers of the fragments of a wreck having been seen on the ice, by one of the passengers of the steamship *Edinburgh*, on her passage from New York to Glasgow, is, it appears, not without foundation, although some of the particulars were not correctly stated.

The person who saw the fragments was not a passenger, but the fourth officer of the *Edinburgh*, and it was during a severe gale at the time he observed them. The fragments consisted of, as has already been stated, cabin doors with glass handles, and some cabin furniture. These were seen on the ice, in longitude 45 : 50, latitude 40 : 46, on the 7th of last month, and were visible but for a few moments from the deck of the steamer

FIRE IN QUEBEC.—FOUR LIVES LOST.—About eleven o'clock, March 12, a fire broke out of a disastrous character. It happened on the premises owned by Mr. Tremain, St. Paul Street, by which it is to be regretted four lives were lost. The house was two stories high, and the fire broke out in the room of James Gardiner, master, at M'Callum's brewery, occupying the lower part of the building. The discovery was made by Constable Brown, and the engines having speedily arrived, the mains of the water works were drawn, and a continuous stream of water scattered upon the burning material. The flames, however, had taken too firm a hold, and spread their fury, totally rendering useless every exertion of the firemen to save this house. But they happily succeeded in prevented the fire from reaching further than the attics of the adjoining tenement, occupied by a Mr. Donnelly. At the outbreak Mrs. Gardiner and two of her children were fortunate enough to effect their escape. But Mr. Gardiner and his infant child, besides an elderly woman (Mrs. Nowlan) and a servant girl named M'Connell, who lodged on the second floor, are missing, and are no doubt buried in the ruins. As to the origin of the fire, or whether the premises were insured or not, nothing authentic could be elicited on the spot.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Auction Sale of Furniture at the Railroad House.—Sale of Farms & Wild lands,—Wakefield, Coate & Co.—Notice,—C. G. Lewis.—Notice.—Boots' Things Au Ferre,—Robert Newbery.—Spring Goods,—S. Crawford & Co.—Look for Sale of Lots,—Alonzo Gilbson.—Beacon Insurance Company,—Robert Newbery.—H. German, Attorney-at-Law, &c.—For Sale,—Charles Merriam.—Notice,—John O'Hare.—Farm to Sell or Rent,—Thomas Emo.—Notice to School Teachers,—Wm. Gregg.—Town Treasurer's Account for 1855.

Hastings Chronicle

Belleville, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Last week the news arrived that the Ministry had been defeated by a vote of 45 to 44. This had hardly grown cold when other news arrived that the Ministers are sustained by a vote of 75 to 42! H is this? cries one ; how can it be? s another. If our readers will have a sm amount of patience, we will endeavor explain. On Thursday last Mr. Attor General Drummond came down with motion to rescind the Resolution pass by the House, ordering the Executive present the Governor with an address the Charge of Judge Duval on the Co gan murder case. The Attorney Gene made a very eloquent speech, the burn of which was the unconstitutionality the course Parliament had taken, and t determination of the Ministry to resi unless the Resolution was rescinded ; called upon the House to support the G vernment in the stand which they had taken in behalf of the integrity of the Co stitution, and of the rights and dignity the Bench,—that under the circumstanc it was not only no shame but an honor for honorable members to alter their votes ; but if they would not, he and his associates would no longer think it carrying on the Government, but would leave the Address to be presented by their successors. However, strange as it may appear, this speech was all Buncombe. It had been previously arranged in a caucus that Mr. Crawford should bring forward an amendment proposing a full vote of confidence in the Ministry, but still making it incumbent on the Government to have an investigation. The supporters of the Ministry were to throw their whole weight on the amendment and carry it,—whitewash the Government and get them out of their difficulty.

By some means or other this dodge leaked out and got to the ears of the Opposition, who were prepared when the proper moment arrived to checkmate the Ministry. Before Mr. Crawford had time to make known his previous amendment, Mr. J. S. McDonald moved " he censured the previous question." This motion precludes all further motions and amendments, and must be put without debate. Here was a dilemma for our Ministry. If they voted Yea, then Mr. Drummond's motion had to rest on its bare merits, and the risk of defeat was too imminent to incur ; if they voted Nay, then his motion fell to the ground, and the Ministry had to eat their own words or resign. They were not long undecided. Mr. John A. McDonald called upon all the supporters of the Ministry to vote down the " main question," and they did so with a vengeance,—75 to 42. This vote left Mr. Cameron's original Resolution still unrepealed, and made it still binding upon the Executive to present the address to the Governor for the Charge of Judge Duval, or to tender their resignation, as they had declared they would do rather than submit. Now in the name of all that's sensible, was not this position—this Ministerial victory, as some have called it, ten times more embarrassing than the former ?

Well, have the Ministry resigned ? not a bit of it. The determination to keep office is as strong as ever. They had thought to take a bold stand and exhibit an independence and patriotic disinterestedness which would astonish and infatuate all beholders,—get immaculately whitewashed, and come out of their great tribulation " like gold seven times tried in the fire," purer and brighter than before. But

> " The best laid schemes of mice and men
> Gang aft agley,
> And leave us not but grief and pain
> For promised joy."

That abominably annoying " previous question" knocked all their fine projects on the head. They have gulped down all their sanctimonious cant, as some disagreeable nostrum which had been prepared for the opposition, and presented the odious address to the Governor ; they have asked the Governor to request the notorious Duval notes. Was ever anything made more palpable than the Ministerial desire for office ? Was it necessary for them to make the rescinding of Mr. Cameron's motion and their retaining office inseparable terms ? not at all. And yet they did so as it were to demonstrate how insignificant were their threats, and how unreliable their pledges. If ever the Ministry appeared unworthy of confidence and support it is at the present time ; and if any faltered in their opposition hitherto, this conduct must have given them decision.

The Governor refuses to comply with the request of the House, giving similar reasons to those of Mr. Drummond for not doing so. There is a direct collision between the two branches of our Government. How the affairs of the country can be conducted under such a disagreement, we leave others to conjecture.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—The articles in the January number are :—1st. Fabby Fair. 2d. Reformatory Schools. 3rd, Menduder. 4th, Henry Fielding. 5th, Neology of the Closter. 6th, Landscape Gardening. 7th, The Zoological Gardens. 8th. The results and progress of Science.

☞ The Town Treasurer's Account for 1855 will be found on our 4th page.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday even'g, March 12.

A full Council present, his Worship the Mayor presiding.

PETITIONS.—A petition from J. C. Parker, praying for a Cart License.

A petition from the Rev. John Grier and others, praying for the enactment of the By-Law for regulating and governing Saloons, Shops, Taverns, &c.

A petition from Francis Clement, praying for Tavern License.

An explanation was read by the Clerk from John Morris, Constable, respecting his treatment of Mr. Sexton.

The Report of the Auditors was adopted, and ordered to be printed in both of the town papers.

The Council then went into committee on By-Laws,—Mr. Stevens in the chair.

Dr. Hope moved the adoption of the first clause, regulating Shops and Store keepers.

The discussion which followed was so long that we are obliged to give the barest outline. The first objection was against the By-Law ... Collars, Cravats, &c. &c.

In short everything pertaining to a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE, will be found in this Stock. All they ask is an examination of their Goods, feeling ... where.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

B. C. SCOVILL & Co.

Belleville, October, 1855. 9

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DISPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility. Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as

Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the ...

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

opinion of Mr. Ponton that a Statute older than any member in this Council was still in force, when twenty different Statutes had been passed on the same subject.

Mr. Ponton defended his opinion, and maintained further that the By-Law now in force calculated to remedy the evil. It was absurd to suppose that compelling the sale by the gallon would decrease drinking,—it would increase it fourfold.

Dr. Holden in reply thought it would greatly diminish it ; and if it did nothing else, it would prevent little children being sent to the grog shop every time the parent could get a york-shilling. This of itself should induce the Council to pass the clause.

Dr. Hope wished to get the opinion of Mr. O'Hare on this subject, as he was willing to drop the clause if the Council had no power to pass it, and he would also say he thought that the onus of passing an illegal or defective By-Law should rest upon the whole Council, and not upon the member who happened to introduce it.

Mr. O'Hare after considerable urging, rose and spoke at some length. He animadverted in no measured terms upon the conduct of the Council that evening ; he censured the appeals which had been made to Reporters, and to the speeches which had been made for outside ears ; he described the arguments made in favor of the By-Law as only suitable for a Temperance meeting, or a Methodist missionary meeting. He trusted that the Council were men of sense, and not to be influenced by any such senseless appeals.—They were referred to the petition presented that evening as their guide in this matter,—for his part he did not care if all the Priests, Bishops, or Cardinals in creation were on it, he would throw them all to the winds and be governed by his own judgment. He looked in terms most contemptible of the advocates of Prohibition, called them fanatical and intemperate,—that they would break through the most sacred rights to accomplish their ends. He ridiculed the " 1300 gun" petition as he called it, confirmed the opinion of Mr. Ponton regarding the illegality of the By-Law by Geo. III. cap. 4-sec. 3, and sat down saying he would vote against the clause.

Mr. Davy wished to ask Mr. O'Hare whether he would feel bound to fine in a sum not less than £5, as provided by 40 Geo. III. cap. 4, sec. 3, if Mr. Blacklock was convicted of selling less than a quart ? Dr. Hope said no. Mr. Davy said no also, and wished the Reporters to observe that Mr. O'Hare had refused to answer that question. Mr. Davy proceeded, and said whether Mr. O'Hare had any respect for those petitions or not, he had, those ones had been placed. It was that Council, and he felt bound to attend to their wishes.

More speaking followed, in which some of the speakers grew warm, especially Mr. O'Hare, who again denounced the proceedings as worthy only of a *Methodist conventicle?* The clause was afterwards passed on the following division :—

Yeas—Messrs. Hope, Holden, Lafontaine, Clark, Chilver, and Davy. Nays,—Messrs. Ponton, Brown, O'Hare, Wilson, Blacklock.

The other clauses were then severally discussed, and passed with some amendments ; the amendments consisted in taking the power of granting certificates of character to Saloon keepers in the Township away from them, and putting it in the hands of two Magistrates, and where new Saloon Licences are to be granted, to leave it in the hands of the Council. The clause relating to Beer already Licensed, leaving them without any inspection.

The committee then rose and reported, and the By-Law was read a third time ; after which the Council adjourned.

The Temperance By-Law.

It will be seen by the Report of the proceedings of the Town Council last week, that the By-Law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors &c. in shops, taverns, saloons, &c. was passed, and is now the law of the Town. The battle was a very hard one, as every step was contested with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. The legal objections taken by Messrs Ponton and O'Hare, we are happy to inform our readers were entirely groundless, as the highest legal authority we understand has been taken on the subject, and Municipalities have full power to pass a By-Law of this description. We cannot but remark upon the character of the opposition which the By-Law received. We hardly think any of the arguments in favor of the By-Law were fairly answered or hardly attempted to be, while every kind of ridicule was endeavored to be thrown upon them ; we have nothing to complain of Mr. Ponton except his opposition, as his conduct was in every respect marked by gentlemanly courtesy ; we wish we could say the same by all. When Mr. O'Hare wished to describe the proceedings as truly ridiculous and contemptible, he compared them to a " Methodist conventicle." Now is this becoming in a Councillor and a Mayor appointed to preside over the civil interests of a Town composed of all classes and creeds ? Is a highly respectable body of christians to be thus gratuitously insulted by their highest Magistrate ? Had any of the other members of the Council thrown out a Sunsuli of this kind on the R. Catholic Church, how indignantly and how justly would he have resented it? Does he not remember the day of his election, when he talked of religious firebrands, magazines of powder, explosions, &c. ? " He would not be responsible for the results!" How quickly has he forgotten, and been the first to violate those principles of toleration? But the " Methodists" have to inform Mr. O'Hare that they cannot be lowered in public estimation by his taunts or his ridicule, any more than they could be raised by his praises or his admiration ; they are impregnable to the first, and far above the latter. There is no accounting for tastes, and the choice of such a gentlemen is perhaps the highest compliment that could be paid to their worth.—It is probable, however, they will not forget his hostility when he asks them for their suffrages.

The independence of our Mayor is truly wonderful. When he was referred to the demands of petitioners, what does he say ? he " does not care the snap of his finger for all the priests, cardinals, bishops, doctors, lawyers, or anybody else, he would do what he saw fit!" Well, all that is truly sublime ; such moral courage is worthy of the primitive christians, when they braved the fury of sanguinary persecution for the sake of religious principle ; but we hardly think that the Rev. Mr. Brennan will thank him for his generous zeal for treating his wishes so unceremoniously, neither will others in the same category with his Reverence. Some Councillors and some Mayors are simple enough to consult the wishes of their constituents, but here is one who spurns and trample the dignity of his office too well for that.

" Now in the name of all the Gods at once,
Upon what meats doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he has grown so great!"

Once it was not so. Once it did appear that he was as dependent upon public favor as any of us. " But he now doth bestride this narrow world, and we petty men do creep between his huge legs and peep about to find dishonorable graves." *O tempore! O mores!*

The Rev. James Caughey.

This eminent Minister, who has been laboring with great success for the last three months in our Town, preached his farewell Discourse on Tuesday evening of the present week to a very large and attentive audience. The W. M. Church was literally crammed—the vestibule, the aisles, the passages, the vestries, and every place affording room for a person to stand, was occupied. We think there could hardly have been less than 2000 persons present, while great numbers could not gain admittance, and were obliged to return home.

This must be to him a gratifying proof of the deep and extensive interest which he has awakened among the inhabitants of our town and vicinity, and a pleasant appreciation of his labors. We cannot state with accuracy the number of persons who have been converted and otherwise benefited through his ministrations,—the number we think is somewhere in the vicinity of 500. He leaves for Brockville, where he will probably labor the remainder of the season.

Although he has aroused the hostility of some few by his fearless rebukes and open denunciations, yet he carries with him the kind wishes and devout esteem of most who have had the pleasure and benefit of listening to his discourses. Long may he live, "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well."

☞ Mr. Higgins, anticipating the wishes of Mr. Caughey's numerous friends, is prepared to furnish them each with a pleasing memento, in the shape of a Daguerreon or Photograph Likeness, of which he keeps a number constantly on hand, prepared and finished after the most approved manner by Messrs. Thurber and Higgins. These are of various sizes, and adapted to Lockets, cases, or frames.

SOIREE IN TWEED.—The Ladies' Sewing Society in Tweed, Hungerford, held a sale of useful articles of clothing, and a Soiree, on Tuesday evening the 4th instant, for the purpose of aiding the fund for the erection of a Wesleyan Church in the above place ; the meeting was addressed by the Rev. M. Baxter on " the several stages of Society, their condition &c.," and by the Rev. Mr. Brown on miscellaneous subjects, but appropriate. Several Lay gentlemen made brief apologies. Mr. T. Storr delighted the audience with a number of select pieces, well executed on the Melodeon. The proceeds of the entire sale and Soiree amounted to about $40 ; and the Ladies, like the sun will not " stop or stay" until they make it $100.—*Com.*

LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The debate on Dramatic Literature is postponed one week longer, on account of their meeting falling on the evening of Good Friday.

☞ Messrs. Ross, Flint, Murney, and the Office of " Routine and Records," will accept our thanks for Parliamentary papers since the opening of Parliament.

Correspondence.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

Hungerford, March 2d, 1856.

Sir,—The Examination of Miss L. VanTassell's School, in the Township of Hungerford, took place on Friday last, and was attended by a number of parents belonging to the School section, together with several visitors from other places, all of whom appeared highly pleased with the progress made by the children, the prompt attendance and correctness with which they answered questions in the various branches of study, and the uniformly neat, cheerful, and orderly appearance which they presented. On entering the School room, even the most superficial observer cannot fail to notice the good feeling which mutually exists between the teacher and the taught. The smiling, happy, and contented faces of the children, testify that the " reign of terror" has passed away, and the rule of love taken its place.

These persons who believe that children cannot be governed by mild means only, will do well to attend one of Miss VanTassell's Examinations wherever they may take place ; I watched attentively the conduct of both Teacher and pupils throughout the whole course of Examination, and did not observe a single instance in which reproof by word, look, or gesture, was either given or required ; and by enquiries of several of the parents, I learned that such a desirable result had been produced by mild measures only. In justice to the Teacher, Miss VanTassell, I may just add, that the impression left upon my mind and I believe upon the minds of all who witnessed the Examination was, that while Miss VanTassell is seldom equalled for ability to impart information, in the art of good government, —that most essential but difficult part of the Teacher's duties,—she stands unsurpassed ; and it must be very gratifying to her to find that her services are highly appreciated by her employers, as is evidenced ; and I am happy to say that both Teacher and pupils have the best wishes of the writer and many others for their future success.

T.

To the Editor of the Hastings Chronicle.

Mr. Editor,—I had the pleasure of attending a School Examination on Saturday the 15th inst., at the School house in Section No. 4, in the 2nd concession of Sidney ; and I do not remember having ever witnessed a common School Examination with which I was so much pleased. Most of the subjects in which the pupils were examined, were of a sufficiently practical character to be intelligible, and consequently interesting to all people were encouraged by the presence of at least from sixty to eighty of the inhabitants of the Section, exclusive of several visitors. The children, a few excepted, were neatly dressed, and generally pleased with themselves, their Teacher, and all around. Their answering in Ancient and Canadian History, Geography, and Grammar, and the readiness and correctness with which they solved problems in Arithmetic and Algebra, reflect much credit both on the pupils and their Teacher, and that the former has had good material to work upon, and that his efforts have not been in vain. Much additional interest was imparted to the singing of an appropriate piece between each stage of the Examination, when we were informed that the Teacher, Mr. Howell, has not been long engaged in his present arduous calling—perhaps not over one year,—and that this is his first school. Certainly the success of the Extimination, the able manner in which it was conducted, and particularly the very orderly conduct of the pupils throughout, reflect highly upon to conduct a School with credit to himself and profit to his employers.

After the Examination, addresses were delivered by Mr. Farley, Local Superintendent, the Rev. S. Young, and others, expressing satisfaction with the day's proceedings, encouraging the Teacher and pupils to perseverance in their efforts in imparting and acquiring knowledge ; while some encouragement was held out to the friends of education to look for a better School-house being shortly raised in the Section.

T.

For the Hastings Chronicle.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BELLEVILLE.

Four years have now elapsed since the formation of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and the managers humbly acknowledge the goodness of the Almighty, that has so far blessed their efforts with success.

From the first, each succeeding year has brought increase to their funds, and the liberality of the public and the increasing interest in the Society, have become more and more apparent.

They rejoice in the increasing interest felt in the Society, as evinced by the large number attending the last Annual meeting, and the addition to the working members of the Society, many Ladies having kindly volunteered their services in assisting those who have from the commencement had the management of its affairs. The labours of the Society the Ladies feel fallen heavily upon a few, but they have never felt to shrink from the work, nor been discouraged, persevering thro' evil report and good report, hoping for, and looking forward to the time, when others would join in giving up a small portion of their time, for the benefit of their fellow creatures. It is surely a duty incumbent on those who have been favored by God with a large share of this world's goods, to be not only of their substance, but their time and exertions, to alleviate the suffering and sorrows of their fellow creatures ; and the managers have great hopes that the present year will find numbers engaged in this imperative duty.

The amount of subscriptions and donations for the past year will show a large increase on former ones, and the managers feel highly encouraged to exertion, by this proof of confidence in the distribution of the funds entrusted to them.

The Council having generously provided a house for those who were utterly destitute of home and friends, enabled the Society to accommodate the Poor house, 4-190, and it will be seen by comparative statements what the expenses would have been of supporting the same number in separate lodgings.

The average number in the Poor House has been about fourteen ; board and lodging could not have been procured for these under seven shillings per week, which alone, would have required a Grant and Subscription of fifty-two pounds,—more than the whole receipts of the Society.

The expenses of the Poor house have been ninety-four pounds seven shillings and eight-pence, including furniture, bedding, clothing, fuel, and provisions, making a saving of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds eight shillings and eight-pence. The managers have no hesitation in saying that the inmates have been kept in more comfort and cleanliness than they would have been in most private lodgings ; and the aged men and women who are so kindly given their attendance to the sick, will bear testimony.

The number of persons relieved throughout the past year amount to two hundred and thirty-one ; many of them of course received but temporary aid, while to others a regular weekly allowance was given, the Society has also rendered assistance to the members of the Council by admitting into the Poor-house only such as were totally devoid of other means of support.

The Managers cannot close their Report without expressing their gratitude for the many handsome and unexpected donations they have received.

The Ladies of the Society are likewise due to these Medical men who have so kindly given their attendance.

The following is the fourth Annual statement of the financial affairs of the Society for the past year, ending January 10th, 1856 :

By balance from last year,	£ 0	5 10
Grant from Town Council,	75	0 0
Donation from the Fairs and receipted Masons of Lodge No. 4-190,	32	0 0
Proceeds of Amateur Concert,	26	11 3
Proceeds of Concert, C. V. Bogert,	23	10 0
Collected from Ketcheson Ward,	18	22 6
" " Samson "	13	14 4½
" " Baldwin "	7	2 6
" " Coleman "	4	2 1½
Donation from J. O'Hare Esq, Mayor,	12	10 0
" " R. McAnnany, Esq.,	0	0 0
" " A friend,	2	10 0
" " A gentleman of Coburg,	1	5 0
" " C. V. Bogert, Esq.,	0	10 0
Work done in the Poor House,	0	10 6
Total,	£253	10 7

Expenditures, Poor house, 4-94 11 4		
Samson Ward,	45	18 3
Ketcheson "	30	16 9½
Baldwin "	16	18 8
Ketcheson "	5	19 9½
	£191	4 10
	£194	4 10
Balance on hand,	29	5 9

ELIZA L. GRIER, *President.*

CINDERELLA P. DAVY, *Secretary.*

March 11th, 1856.

FIRE IN KINGSTON.—On Friday morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the Job Printing Office of Mr. Lightfoot, Market Square, which fire was first discovered by Mr. Corkill, Taylor, who slept in the premises beneath, and who was aroused by a patch of the ceiling falling near his bed. The fire was extinguished by an early in attendance and worked well and cordially, but the absence of water in the hydrants prevented their services from being effective. The fire spread rapidly until it consumed the Job Office, Mr. Corkill's Tailor Shop, the office of the Equitable Insurance Company, Mr. Johnson's Barber Shop, H. J. Martin's Grocery Store, and Messrs. O'Reilly and Macarow's Law offices. All the parties except Mr. Corkill were fully insured ; Mr. O'Reilly's client's papers, &c., are all saved. Mr. Martin was insured for £750 ; Mr. O'Reilly for £150 ; Mr. Lightfoot for £250 ; and Mr. Johnson for £25.—*Herald.*

Two Fires.—On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, another alarm was given. The occasion was a fire breaking out in Miss Hannay's millinery establishment, on Wellington street. This was suppressed, but not without considerable damage to the stock. About midnight the alarm bells again called the firemen together. Mr. Offord's boot and shoe store, in the City Book Store building, and immediately adjoining the book store, was on fire. The engine and hose company were early on the ground, and with a good supply of water, prevented the destruction of the building which ornaments the corner of King and Brock Streets. Mr. Offord's stock was destroyed. That of the City Book Store was damaged materially by the dense smoke which forced its way through, and the upper apartments, occupied by Mr. Briggs' Insurance office, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Creighton's Printing Office, and Mr. Hobrough's bindry, were more or less injured by water and smoke. The fire originated near the stove in Mr. Offord's store, and is said to have been occasioned by the throwing of a wooden poker, after use, into the wood box near the stove.—*News, 18th.*

Tar Water, as combined with other simples, by Dr. Wistar in his celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success. 30

Nerve Anodyne.—We hear of fresh triumphs every day from the use of Dr. Cummings' Nerve Anodyne. People who have suffered days and nights have instantaneously stopped the pain by applying the Nerve Anodyne. For sale at office, and by druggists generally. 30 2

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!** ☜

The Editor of the Boston "Post" says:—"We have not, recently, met with a more unexceptionable, while truly valuable preparation, we have received a specimen which convinced us of its efficacy, with a practice, and generally with marked success. 30

SALE OF FARMS
—AND—
WILD LANDS.
To be Sold by Auction,
—AT—
Messrs. Wakefield, Coate, & Co.'s AUCTION MART,
KING STREET, TORONTO,
—ON—
Thursday, the 17th of April next,
At 12 o'clock, noon.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

		DEEDED LANDS.		
Township.		Con.	Lot.	Acres.
Nottawasaga,		6th	9	200
"		7th	N. ½ 4, 10, 11,	500
"		7th	N. ½ S. E. ¼ 13, N. W. ¼ 15.	200
"		8th	E. ½ 1,	100
"		9th	1, 2,	400
"		10th	3,	200
"		11th	N. ½ 8,	100
"		12th	8, 7,	400
Tay,		9th	E. ½ 7,	100
		CROWN LANDS.		
Tosoronto,		6th	21, 22,	400

COUNTY OF GREY.

Osprey,	A.	25, 26,	240
"	1st	37, 41, 42,	North of Durham Road. 300
"	1st	43, 44, 46,	
"	2nd	44, 45, 46 47,	do 200
"	2nd	70, 75, 76 77,	do 200
"	3rd	66, 67, 68 69,	do 200
"	3rd	73, 74, 75 76,	do 200
"	10th	27, 32,	do 200
"	11th	23, 27, 28,	do 300
"	12th	4,	do 100
"	14th	2, 7, 8,	do 326
"	1st	28, 29, 30, 31,	South of Dur'm Road 750
"	1st	32, 33, 34, 35,	
"	1st	36, 37, 38, 39,	
"	1st	40, 41, 42,	
"	2nd	22, 23, 24, 25, 26,	do 250
"	3rd	26, 27, 28, 29,	
"	3rd	30, 31, 32, 33,	do 880
"	3rd	38, 41, 42,	

Terms:—$7 10 Cash deposit on every 100 acres, at time of sale. On deeded lands—one-fifth cash; balance in six annual instalments, with interest on the unpaid principal. On Crown Lands—The owner's right or interest only will be sold (subject to any balance money due, and the conditions imposed by the Government) the purchase money payable in three equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months date approved endorsed paper, with interest.

The undersigned are instructed by the proprietors of these lands to dispose of them as above mentioned. To facilitate purchasers who may not wish to find endorsers, their notes without endorsation will be taken; the conveyance of title being left in the Agents' hands as collateral security until the notes are redeemed.

All particulars and any information may be had from the undersigned.

GIRDLESTONE & MADDISON,
Agents.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

March 13, 1856. 30-4

1856.
BEACON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE Undersigned continues to act as Agent, and will Insure all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c., and Goods or Furniture in the same against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ROBT. NEWBERY,
30 *Agent at Belleville.*

R. CARMAN,
—LATE OF—
O'Hare & Carman,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c., &c. &c.

OFFICE over E. Crawford & Co.'s Store, Front Street, Belleville. 30

RATTES'
TIRAGE AU FORT.
$16,000 Worth of Real Estate, &c.,

TO be disposed of by Tickets at $5 each. The highest Prize being a GRISTMILL, valued at £3,125, and which can be leased for £400 per annum, with 639 other Prizes, varying in value from £1,027 to £1 5s

To be drawn at Brockville, C. W., on **Wednesday, May 15, 1856.**

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of

ROBT. NEWBERY,
Agent.

Belleville, March, 1856. 30-3

To Sell or Rent.

THE Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent his premises in 7th Concession Huntingdon, situate on the new Madoc Macadamized Road, which is well known as the best situation for a Country Store in the Co. of Hastings, and where the Subscriber has carried on an unexampled Country Merchantable Business for the last 3 years. The premises consist of about 5 acres of first quality tilled land, with a good frame House and a neatly fitted up Shop, also a good Barn and Sheds, and a Well at the door. For further particulars, by letter or otherwise, apply to

THOS. EMO.

West Huntingdon P. O.,
March 12, 1856. 30-3

FOR SALE.

THE house and Lot in Belleville, at present occupied by the Subscriber, on Church Street. There is an acre of Land on which is an Orchard, Currant bushes, &c. Also, a Well and Spring of water.—The House is a frame building, 20 x 25, and a small Barn is adjacent.

For particulars as to terms &c., apply to the undersigned on the premises.

CHAS. MERRIAM.

Belleville, March 18, 1856. 30

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having accounts against the late Firm of O'HARE & CARMAN, are requested to send them in without delay to the undersigned.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, March 17, 1856. 30-3

FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

PART of Lot No. 37, on the East side of Front Street, and part of Lot No. 37, on the West side of Pinnacle Street, Belleville, being 32 feet frontage on both Streets, and about 300 feet from Street to Street.

These Lots will be sold or leased separately or jointly, to suit parties wishing to buy on Lease.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Sidney, March 18, 1856. 30 5

S. CRAWFORD & Co.,

BEG leave to say to their customers and the public generally, that the gentleman who has been purchasing their stock of

SPRING GOODS
—IN—
EUROPE,

Has returned; and the goods will shortly arrive, via Boston and New York.

S. C. & Co. have great confidence in saying, that for

VARIETY, QUALITY & CHEAPNESS,

their stock will be found inferior to none ever before brought to Belleville. 30

St. Patrick's Society Dinner.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Society takes place on Monday Evening, 24th March. Tickets may be procured of the undersigned.

P. FAHEY,	JAS. MEAGHER,
P. LYNCH,	WM. MCCORMICK,
P. BENNETT,	WM. DONOVAN,
H. LEGROIX,	JAS. JOHNSON.

Belleville, March 13, 1856. 29

TO LEASE.

THE Vacant ground lying between Meagher's and Bedford's.

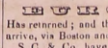
Also, the vacant lots on Front, Campbell, and Pinnacle streets. All on the Campbell Estate.

Also, the Shop at present occupied by Mr. John Mullett.

For particulars apply to Alex. Menzies Esq., Agent for the Estate, Rouge Hill p. o. (if by letter, post paid,) or to M. Nulty.

Belleville, Feb. 15th, 1856. 29

TRANSPORT—1856.
THE STEAMER

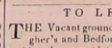


TRENTON,
H. DEWITT, MASTER,

FITTED with an Upper Saloon, (now in course of construction) will resume her regular Weekly Trips, between **Belleville** and **Montreal**, for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight, immediately on the opening of navigation.

P. F. MCCUAIG & Co,
Proprietors,

Belleville, Feb. 22, 1856 29



CUSTOM HOUSE.

PORT OF BELLEVILLE,
7TH MARCH, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if the undermentioned packages of Goods, Wares, Merchandize are not claimed and due entry made thereof at this Office, by the parties respectively entitled to receive the same, before the 12th proximo, they will be sold on that day by PUBLIC AUCTION, as the law directs:—

John Bull,	1 Box Scales,	
John Lucas,	2 Boxes Saws,	
do	1 Box Forks,	
do	5 Bdls. Scalbs,	
do	Lot Buggy Spokes,	
C. G. LeVesconte,	7 Bdls. Varnish,	
do	4 " Turpentine.	
do	6 " Tar & Rosin,	
do	1 Bundle Sand Paper,	
do	7 Boxes Glassware,	
do	1 Bbl. Rosin,	
do	3 Dry Bbl.	
do	3 Cases,	
do	3 Boxes,	
do	4 Boxes Glassware,	
do	2 Bbls.	
do	1 Keg.	
do	1 Box.	
do	1 Case.	
E. P. Russell,	12 Hand Sleighs,	
do	2 Cutters,	
B. Flint,	2 Mill Stones.	
do	3 Boxes Castings,	
C. Tierney,	3 Bbls. Tobacco,	
R. Hulburt,	2 Boxes Medicines.	
J. Glass,	1 Bbl.	
do	1 Box.	
F. Donoghue,	3 Casks Wine,	
D. Osborne,	1 Roll Belting,	
A. A. Campbell,	1 Bbl.	
do	1 do Oil,	
do	1 Iron Safe,	
Mr. Haggart,	1 Bbl. Oil,	
Mr. Shibaloud,	1 Case,	
D. McLellan,	1 Box.	

S. S. FINDEN,
29.4 *Collector.*

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Law between O'Hare & Carman, expired on the 1st instant, by effluxion of time. The business will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned, by whom debts will be collected, and to whom payments must be made.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, 6th March, 1856. 29 3

REMOVED.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES has removed his Watch and Jewelry Establishment to Hambly's Buildings, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, near the Railroad House, where he still keeps on hand a Splendid Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Jewelry, Clocks and Plated Ware, &c. &c., Cheaper than any other Establishment in Town.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Belleville, March, 1856. 29

PLASTER! PLASTER! PLASTER!

FOR SALE at the Wharf, 500 Barrels Land Plaster (in excellent condition,) 200 Barrels Water Lime.

—ALSO—

120,000 capital Red Brick, on the farm immediately adjoining Mr. Colin Chisholm's, 2nd con. of Thurlow.

HENRY PRETTY,
Belleville, Feb. 22, 1856. 27-4

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, AND WILL BY SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE,

WATER Lot No. 8, on the West side of Front Street Belleville, with the Building thereon erected, and lately occupied as a Sash and Blind Factory, and Machine shop, also the Engine and Boiler therein, belonging to the same, together with Stock in the Front of Sidney Plank Road, and in the Cannifton and Stirling Plank Road, also in the Farmer's Union Road Com'y, and a share in the *City of the Bay* steamer. The above will be sold cheap for Cash or short approved Credit.

Apply to D. L. CARSCALLEN.

Belleville, March 4, 1856. 28

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

11 ROLLS of SOLE LEATHER, of the best quality.

Also, 25 doz. of SHOE PACKS.

M. NULTY,
A. D. & C. M.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1856. 26

NEW BAKERY,
PASTRY COOKING and CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,
BUCE'S BUILDINGS, Corner of Front and Pinnacle Streets.

D. NICHOLLS,
Successor to the late T. Bruce.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants and Gentry of Belleville and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above premises; and in order to support the fame of Bruce's BREAD AND CRACKERS, he has secured the services of Mr. Andrew Bydone, his late Foreman, so long and favorably known to the public. In addition to the Baking business, he is prepared to furnish PIC NICS and PARTIES, Dinners or Suppers, and every article in the Cooking or Pastry line. Boned Turkey, Pies and Tarts of all descriptions. Scotch Mutton Pies always on hand, at 2s. per dozen. Pork and Veal Pies made to order.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1855. 27

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

JAMES FLEMING

BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionary business. He will therefore always keep on hands good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionary, which will be sold either by the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as at any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private residences when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

Belleville Lodge No. 4-496
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

THE regular Communication of the above Lodge takes place on Thursday the 20th of March instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the W. M.,
WM. H. COLEMAN,
Secretary.

Belleville, March 12, 1856. 29

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any one from negotiating for, or purchasing four notes made 7th Nov. 1854, for £25 each, and due in yearly payments of £25. Also one note for £12 10s., given at the same time, due one year after the last one paid.—Cases I have received no value for said notes, and will not pay the same.

SAM'L S. HART.

7th con. Hungerford,
March 4, 1856. 28 3

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office, March 1st, 1856.

Allan, Rufus	(2)	Lockarty, Thomas
Acker, Mrs. Jacob		Longlud, Dr. Jos.
Arnott, James		Lauder, John
Abbott, Frederick		Lawson, Jeremiah
Allison, David H.	(2)	Luica, Elizabeth
Bragg. Wm.		Lawton, Calista
Bleeker, Wm.	(3)	Leith, Alex.
Badgeley, Thomas		Lockwood, Mrs. Alice
Butler, Tobias		Lewis, Mrs. Ann
Bleeker, Tobias		Mason, Jas.
Burk, Richard		Mitchell, Gardner
Braden, Patrick		Moore, George
Becket, Paul		Mumby, Joseph
Brown, Louis		Minnie, James
Brice, James		Morrell, J. H.
Burgess, John		Meyers, M. W.
Brawn, Henry		Madden, Margaret
Bulger, Francis		Mather, Peter
Brown, Eliza		Mott, Royal
Blaker, Charles		Milligan, Sarah Jane
Boyce, Alonzo		Morrow, Samuel
Brennan, Mrs. Anastatia		Megeal, Thomas
Bonesteel Abagail		Medley, T. W. R.
Carroll, Wm.		Medley, W. R.
Colling, Susan		Martin, Wm.
Colcos, Susan		McMullen, Wm.
Clark, Patrick		McMullen, Sidney
Clark, Philip		McIntosh, Robert
Casey, Martha		McGrath, Margaret
Colden, Mrs. Margaret		McDonald, John H.
Crysler, John S. J.		Nolen, Matilda
Comerford, John		Outwaters, John
Cornell, H.		Ohlenhuis, Nancy S.
Carscallen, David S.		O'Connell, Mrs. T.
Callery, Catherine		Payne, Albert
Campbell, A. W.	(2)	Pennyfeather, Archibald
Damon, Eliza		Powers, James
Drewry, Wm.		Philips, Wm.
Denike, Sean		Pomeroy, Wm.
Dunn, Margaret		Philips, Wm. C.
Dorcear, M. A.		Quinn, James
Dolen, John		Reed, Benjamin
Davis, J.	(2)	Robson, Charles
Donnough, John		Ross, Frederick
Downey, John		Roblin, George C.
Davis, James		Reach, George
Denike, Elijah	(2)	Roblin, J. T.
Davis, Cornelius		Reid, K.
Davis, Charles		Reeves, Isaac P.
Eggleton, Charles		Roman T.
Ellsworth, Franklin		Roche, John
Emerson, George		Rikely, M.
Elms, Henry		Riley, Margaret
Eaton, John		Redick, Nancy
Fearon, John		Reardon, Peter
Farrell, Bridget		Rikely, Peter
Finley, Eliza		Rowan, Robert
Fiske, Jacob		Seygelle, Thos. H.
Fairfield, Melissa		Ross, Wm.
Ferman, Oricla		Rankins, Wm.
Fuller, Reuben		Simpson, James
Fuller, Wm.		Spencer, Wm.
Graham, Wm.		Shibley, Ira
Gilbert, Walter		Simpson, Jas. M.
Gerow, Peter		Spencer, W.
Gobber, Mary		Spence, Jas.
Graham, Widow		Sleeper, Josephine
Grum, Lewis		Smith, John
Gordon, John		Sherman, James
Graham Jr., John		Sulton, Joseph
Goss, Jas. A.		Sadler, Adam
Graham, Felix		Smith, Charles C.
Graham, Hugh		Spring, David
Hazelton, B.		Scandling, Eliza Jane
Hamilton, Bridget		Stuart, J. R.
Hearley, Mary		Sorrell, Mr. Margaret
Herlily, Mary		Stockdale, Nathaniel
Hamilton, Patrick		Sidley, Sylvester
Hamilton, R. R.		Sprague, S. P.
Halstead, Samuel		Thrasher, Abba
Hancock, Mrs. Sarah (2)		Thomas, Donald C.
Heard, Thomas		Thomas, Elizabeth
Hart, Chester		Thompson, Hercules
Hicks, Cynthia A.		Thrasher, Joseph
Hose, Charles V.		Throop, R.
Hewbeck, George		Thayer, Wm.
Hamilton, Harriett		Valleru, C. German
Howel, Jacob		Vandewaters, Daniel
Huland, James		Vandewaters, D.
Heughins, James		Venn, Henry
Hamilton, James M.		Vanerman, M.
Hughes, Jacob		Vanorstrum, M. A.
Haines, Catherine		Vanderwort, Ruth
Jeffrey, Charles		Vaughan, Sophia
Johnston, John		Webster, George
Johnston, Jacob	(2)	Wilson, John
Josey, Michael		Walker, James
Keys, George		Wecker, John
Knight, Jonathan		White, John
Kinney, Jane		Walsh, Michael
Killen, Mary Ann		White, Patrick
Kirkpatrick, Mrs S.		Wadsworth, R.
Kennedy, Thomas		Watson, Ann
Killeney, James		Wallis, Wm.
Leggate, Ralph Wm.		Yager, Philip
Lally, Thomas		

FRENCH LETTERS.

Buschard, Antoine		Megome, Jean
Couts, Alexis	(2)	Poitras, Pierre
Dumesnil, Ferdinand		Poirier, Joseph
Guedor, Narcisse		Sureau, Charles
Lavenis, Louis Sieard		Sureau, Fabien

J. H. MEACHAM, *Postmaster.*

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Schooner "ELLEN," *of Milford*, built in 1850, capable of carrying from 3 to 4000 bushels of wheat, or from 60 to 70,000 feet of lumber. She is well found in rigging and cables, &c., and her sails are nearly new. Apply to W. Y. Church, Cobourg.

Cobourg, March 4th, 1856. 28 4

WANTED,

FOR A YOUNG CHILD, a NURSE, who has had experience in the care of young children. Liberal Wages will be given. Apply at this Office.

Belleville, 26th Feb'y, 1856. 27

TO THE REEVES, TREASURERS, COLLECTORS AND CLERKS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

FINDING that the Law for collecting absentee and resident Taxes, is but imperfectly understood, and that no two Municipalities carry out this Law in the same manner, I now call your attention to the requirements of the Law.

1st. When the Clerk of any Municipality, whether of Town, Township or incorporated Village, makes out his Roll from which he is to collect the Taxes from Residents, he makes out on a separate Roll the amount of Taxes to be collected from absentee and Wild Lands. Of course, the Collector's Roll is given to the Collector, but the Roll for the collection of the absentee Tax, must be sent to the Treasurer. The Collector of the Municipality has nothing to do with the Wild Land Roll.

2ndly. When the Collector has finished collecting he makes his return to the Treasurer of the Municipality, who gives him credit for the amount uncollected.

3rdly. It then becomes the duty of the Treasurer of the Municipality to make out a return of the Taxes remaining unpaid on the Collector's Roll, and Transmit the same under his own hand and Certificate, to the County Treasurer, who is then charged with the collection thereof. After this return is made to the County Treasurer, no other officer or person has any authority to collect any portion of the same.

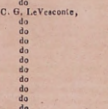
G. BENJAMIN.
Warden, C. H.

Office of the County Council,
Belleville, Feb. 6, 1856. 25

W. H. VANTASSELL,
TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE BRANCH OFFICE IN BELLEVILLE OF

The British American Friendly Society,
—ALSO FOR THE—
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF OGDENSBURGH, which ensures almost entirely for Farmers, and meets all claims promptly. The rates are lower than in any other Company. All orders addressed to the Agent of the Belleville Post Office will receive immediate attention. (24) W. H. V.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first recourse of nature. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown conclusively the genius that almost universal belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to defy the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquirers.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to invigorate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, headpains*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When the cure is done, don't forget what cured you.

For a *Sick Stomach*, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR THE NERVOUS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not produce the sufficient effect, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Many have been cured by this simple means, orders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some diseases, like the humor in which now the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system. Many persons will find a perfect health, they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement of the liver—torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach produces the bile; the skin and the whites of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A moderate dose of these Pills taken at night, followed by two or three on the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause and all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Affections* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
all Druggists in Canada. 28-4

W. KELLY
Has commenced Selling Off his Immense Stock of
Dry Goods and Groceries
FOR CASH, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

LADIES AND FAMILIES in Town and Country, will find this A RARE OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING GREAT BARGAINS, as the whole will be Sold Without Reserve. ☞ Call, See, and Judge for yourselves, at

W. KELLY'S STORES, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

☞ Opposite the Vict ria Buildings. ☜

☞ A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROOM PAPER VERY CHEAP. ☜

NO CREDIT GIVEN DURING THE CHEAP SALE. 25

W. Kelly engages to give every Cash customer the value of

One Dollar, for Four Shillings !

IN GOODS.

IMMENSE ARRIVALS
OF
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.

P. O'NEILL,
PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same lasuiness principle which is his establishment *The Commercial House, Quebec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,

and to mark the selling price in

Plain Figures upon every Article,

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price,) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibity of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their deficiency.

To the public of Belleville he offers a full participation in all these advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE

than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments will serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Lustre, Gala Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.

SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Heid, Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woolen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c. &c.

WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemizettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fancy Bonnets, Plumes, &c.

MANTLES, CLOAKS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Vecuna, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c. &c.

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Worked Muslin, Curtains, Damasks, &c. &c.

THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Reversible Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. &c.

MUFFERS, SCARFS, Socks, Cravats, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!* ☜

NO SECOND PRICE.

Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 15

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods in Belleville !

GRANT

EVER ANXIOUS to please his friends, and the public generally, has imported this Fall direct from the

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARKETS,

a large and more select Stock than ever he has laid down before, for the purpose of meeting the daily increasing demand at his Establishment.

His system of doing business for

Cash Only, One Price, and No Abatement,

the cheapness of his Goods are so well known, that it needs no extraordinary means to invite his customers.

He has ever considered it unnecessary and superfluous to entertain his friends with tales of Fiction in his advertisements, but he will state one fact, which is the plain truth,

THAT NO MAN

can or shall undersell him in Belleville. He purposes retaining for his Establishment the well earned reputation of being the

Cheapest Store ever Opened here!

a fact that every body can satisfy himself of by calling and examining his Goods, Every article is as usual marked in

PLAIN LEGIBLE FIGURES,

and noone, ever so much unacquainted with Goods, will pay more for an article than the most experienced Merchant.

☞ Remember the Cheap Store is

GRANT'S,
Front Street, Belleville.
13

CHALLENGE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Charles R. Milks, and formerly known as Munro's hotel, and has entered on the leading of the same to accommodate the public; he has also built a NEW BRICK STABLE, which will compare favorably with any in the Province. Good sheds for the accommodation for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance. G. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1856. 18

Belleville Carriage Factory!



Margetroyd's Patent

SUSPENSION CARRIAGE.

G. A. BROWN having purchased the patent for the manufacture of the above, is prepared to supply all orders for Carriages and Buggies with the

PATENT SUSPENSION SPRINGS.

These springs are suspended by their ends above and below the axles in combination with each other, consequently the jar experienced by the vehicle in passing over a moderately sized stone is scarcely perceptible.

For ease and durability they cannot be equalled, and must therefore supercede the elliptic and other springs.

Carriages, open and covered, always on hand. Repairing done with promptitude and despatch, for cash only.

G. A. B. tenders his thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and trusts by punctuality in business to merit a continuance of their favors. 26

REMEMBER!
—THE—
ADJOURN'D SALE
—OF THE—
FURNITURE, BEDS, BEDDING, CARPETS, STOVES, OMNIBUS, AND ALL THE EFFECTS OF THE
Railroad House, Belleville, C. W.

WHICH commences on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, and will continue until the whole is disposed of, also the unexpired lease of the premises.

Great bargains may be expected, as the whole must be sold without reserve.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.

March 19, 1856

Notice to School Teachers.

THE NEXT Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Instruction for the examination of Teachers, is appointed to be held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on Thursday, the 3rd day of April next, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M.

Candidates are required to present Certificates of Character, signed by Clergymen or Local Superintendents.

WM. GREGG,
Sec. of Board

Belleville, March 17, 1856. 30 2

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ninth instalment of ten per cent, on the Capital Stock of the Belleville Gas Company, has this day been called in by the Trustees of the said "The Belleville Gas Company," and made payable at their office in Belleville, to the Secretary of the said Company, on Friday, second day of May, 1856.

C. G. LEVESCONTE,
President.

Belleville, March 17, 1856. 30

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House on Hotel St., at present occupied by the Rev. H. D. Powis.

Apply at the premises. 23

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, 1 ast Summer, a young 2 year old heifer, of a red color, with some white in face, shoulder and legs. Whoever will return her will be paid for their trouble.

S. ASHLEY JR.,
4th con. Hastings.
Feb'y 22, 1856. 27 4

Lawyers Caught.—Fyler, who murdered his wife some time since near Syracuse, is playing a sharp game upon the counsel who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was, in case Fyler was saved from hanging, his counsel were to have $4,000. Of this amount, $1000 was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by a mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity, and Fyler was sent to the lunatic asylum. The mortgage is now about due, and the holders, on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defence, that if the maker of it was insane when the murder was committed, could he have been sane at the time of giving the mortgage?

☞ A lady in Ohio, who was separated from her husband, heard from him by letter, promising to come and live with her if she wished it. She was very anxious to have him, and wrote to inform him. Her servant girl stole the stamp off, the letter went to Washington, was destroyed "by due process of law," and the husband, not hearing from his wife, married again. The lady read the marriage in the newspaper, fell on the floor in a fit, was taken up, and died the next day—murdered by an unjust post office law!

GENERAL LITERARY AGENCY.

DANIEL F. OAKEY, Bookseller, Publisher, Printer, Stationer, &c., of the late firm of Patridge, Oakey & Co., having taken commodious premises in Paternoster Row, London, begs to offer his services as Commission Agent or Correspondent to any respectable house in either of the above trades, requiring to make purchases in, or to consign goods to, or to transact other business with, Great Britain. Large experience, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of printing, publishing, bookselling, and stationery, in all their various departments, will enable Mr. Oakey to do full justice to those who may favor him with their commissions.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and everything connected with literature and the fine arts, forwarded with regularity and despatch.

Literary Institutions, Merchants, and Shippers, supplied with miscellaneous book parcels on advantageous terms.

Letters and parcels should be addressed (free) to Daniel F. Oakey, Publisher, &c., 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, and all orders should contain a remittance or reference to England. 22

JAMES HARRISON,

Bookseller and Stationer

Front Street, Belleville, C. W.

THE Subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable Goods, in every department of his Business, viz.

BOOKS.

Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several English editions of the most popular Works, bound in a variety of styles. He will also furnish any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's prices.

STATIONERY.

In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not excelled by any similar Establishment in Canada. Portfolios, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Ink stands, Bristol Board, Chessmen and Boards, Stamps, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

PICTURES.

Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

MUSIC.

Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music that may appear.

Musical Instruments,

Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolettes, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionetts, Fifes and Piccolis. Violin and Guitar Strings.

JEWELRY.

To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest styles.

FANCY GOODS.

In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid varieties of China, Porcelain, Glass, and Bohemian Vases, Card Baskets, Toilet Stands, &c. Berlin Wool and Patterns, Silk and Cotton Floss, Moravian Cotton, &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Mache Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School requisites.

BOOKBINDING

Carried on more extensively than ever; having one of the best Binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed, I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as well as in any other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books with ruled or printed headings in any conceivable shape, done with neatness and despatch.
16 JAMES HARRISON.

IN STIRLING.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET,

THAT VALUABLE property known as "WARD'S CORNERS," upon which is erected a splendid

Two Story Brick Building,

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminus of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
JOHN M. WARD.
Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

ELLIOT'S DENTRIFICE.

PREPARED by LYMAN & Co., MONTREAL.

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. Elliot, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever, it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following are submitted as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Elliot's Dentifrice.—To all who value good teeth, we recommend the use of this Dentifrice, prepared and sold by S. J. Lyman & Co., Place d'Armes, Montreal.—*True Witness.*

E. CHANDLER,
Agent, Belleville.

Who has constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 21-6m

TO LET.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLEECKER'S Grove, formerly occupied by David Smith.

Apply to A. R. DOUGALL.
Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do Just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE IN ACCOUNT

With ALEXANDER JUDD Treasurer.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER, 1855.

RECEIPTS.

Date	Particulars	£ s. d.
1855. Jany. 1st.	By Balance on hand at end of last Year,	£ 744 6 6
Dec. 31st.	" Market,	316 3 1
	" Indigent account,	1 13 9
	" Harbour,	18 13 0
	" Water Lots,	21 6 3
	" Ferry,	48 6 8
	" Debentures issued,	692 1 10
	" Bills Payable, notes discounted,	1400 0 0
	" Town Hall,	18 10 0
	" Beer Licenses,	37 5 0
	" Saloon do	46 2 6
	" Refreshment Licenses,	1 17 6
	" Shop Licenses,	90 0 0
	" Tavern do	162 5 0
	" Ball Alley Licenses,	5 0 0
	" Livery Licenses,	2 0 0
	" Carter's Licenses,	9 0 0
	" Circus License,	10 9 1
	" Fines,	55 6 3
	" Miscellaneous,	18 5 3
	" A. O. Petrie, Taxes of 1853,	23 5 0
	" Gas Company,	296 19 8
	" Js. Grant Collector, Taxes for 1854,	1,914 13 8
	" do do do 1855,	1,823 14 10
		£7,757 4 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date	Particulars	£ s. d.
1855.	To Market,	£ 119 17 5
	" County Taxes for 1854,	880 0 0
	" Indigent Account,	103 7 6
	" Board of Health Account,	103 19 8
	" Salaries,	744 6 9
	" Interest Account,	543 8 3
	" Miscellaneous,	760 13 9
	" Roads & Bridges,	335 14 6
	" Printing,	107 9 4
	" Debentures Redeemed,	621 7 6
	" Bills Payable, Notes Retired,	1,900 0 0
	" Side Walks,	231 18 10
	" Fire Department,	203 0 3
	" Town Hall,	21 11 6
	" Sewers,	162 1 10
	" Receiver General account, Interest and sinking Fund,	296 19 8
	" Balance in Treasurer's hands,	671 8 1
		£7,757 4 10

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

MARKET.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855.	By amt. from W. K. Blaind, for Market Dues,	£ 73 2 8
	" amt. for Stall Rents,	142 8 0
	" amt. from D. Ackerill, on account Market Dues,	45 12 5
	" amt. Stall Rent,	55 0 0
		£316 3 1

Market.

Date	Particulars	Dr.	
1855.	To paid James Geen, for Weigh House,	£ 38 11 10	
	" paid R. Spry for Gates,	65 0 0	
	" " Insurance,	5 12 6	
	" " D. Crysdale, for repairs to Stalls,	5 15 0	
	" " Wood and sundries, per Ackerill & Blaind,	4 18 1	
			119 17 5
			£ 196 5 8

COUNTY.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. March 15th,	To paid F. McAnnany, on account of County Rate,	£ 200 0 0
April 23rd,	" do do	100 0 0
	" do do	530 0 0
		£ 830 0 0

INDIGENT.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. Jan'y. 26th,	Paid J. Oddie, for boarding J. McGrath, 26 weeks, 5s.	£ 6 10 0
Feb'y. 1st,	" Mrs. Jackson, for support of child, 8 weeks,	2 0 0
5th,	" Fitzpatrick, for support of child 13 weeks,	3 5 0
9th,	" Hendry,	1 10 0
March 2nd,	" Mr. Kehoe, expenses to bury C. McGrath, died of Small Pox,	0 15 0
16th,	" Cluxton, for support of child with Small Pox,	4 10 0
17th,	" J. D. McKay, for burying dead,	4 8 9
24th,	" McAddie, for burying dead,	1 0 0
	" Dickens, for digging graves for Cholera cases,	1 10 0
29th,	" W. Packham, burying a man frozen on Ice,	0 6 3
31st,	" T. Hardy, services burying the dead,	1 5 0
May 26th,	" For sending blind Frenchman to Montreal,	1 10 0
June 22nd,	" Ladies Benevolent Society,	25 0 0
August 9th,	" John Oddie, on account of Js. McGrath,	6 10 0
Nov'r. 5th,	" Mrs. B. F. Davy, on account of Ladies Benevolent Society,	25 0 0
Dec'r. 7th,	" M. Deagan, for removing a body,	0 10 0
7th,	" E. P. Boselly for 4 Coffins,	3 0 0
12th,	" Mrs. Bell, for support of sick woman,	1 10 0
12th,	" Wallace, for Coffins,	0 17 6
18th,	" J. D. McKay, for Coffins,	1 7 6
22nd,	" T. Hardy, for Coffins,	1 7 6
22nd,	" Mrs. McNulty, support of Lunatic, 2 weeks,	1 5 0
31st,	" J. Oddie, for allowance to Jas. McGrath, 26 weeks to date,	6 10 0
June 8th,	" V. Carroll,	2 0 0
		£ 103 7 6

CONTRA.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. March 16th,	By amount received from A. Graves, refunded on account expenses burying his son,	£ 1 13 0

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. Jan'y 5th,	Paid Dr. Hope,	£ 15 0 0
21st,	" J. P. Morden,	50 0 0
March 2nd,	" Dr. Ridley,	15 0 0
24th,	" Dr. Lister,	5 0 0
June 1st,	" Henry Fanning, for team for Cholera patients,	3 10 0
Oct'r. 27th,	" B. McEvoy, for bread,	2 19 8
27th,	" Dr. Lister, for Rent,	12 10 0
		£ 103 19 8

SALARIES.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. Jan'y. 17th,	Paid R. M. Roy, for services as selector of Jurors, for 1854,	£ 5 0 0
	" Ackerill, two days, in full,	0 9 0
March 19th,	" Robt. M. Roy, services as Returning Officer,	3 0 0
21st,	" D. McAddie, services as Returning Officer,	3 0 0
March 29th,	" J. L. Reed, services as Inspector,	11 9 0
April 3rd,	" W. K. Blaind, one quarter's salary,	20 0 0
7th,	" S. M. Washburn, services for 1850 and 1851,	9 10 0
7th,	" John Fee's salary,	15 12 6
7th,	" John Morris' salary,	15 12 6
7th,	" A. Yeomans, for services as Returning Officer,	3 0 0
June 22nd,	" R. M. Roy, pay for services as Assessor,	80 0 0

SALARIES—Continued.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. June 22nd,	Paid B. Hunt, pay for services as Assessor,	30 0 0
July 9th,	" A. R. Dougall, for services as Returning Officers,	3 0 0
Oct'r. 8th,	" John Morris' salary,	15 12 6
8th,	" John Fees' salary,	15 12 6
Nov'r. 5th,	" J. McCurdy, for services as Assessor,	30 0 0
5th,	" Dr. Hope, for services as Auditor,	5 0 0
Dec'r. 4th,	" Robert M. Roy, for selecting Jurors for 1855,	5 0 0
4th,	" Asa Yeomans, Returning Officer,	3 0 0
7th,	" James Grant, on account,	50 0 0
7th,	" Boselly, services as Inspector of Licenses,	1 5 0
7th,	" B. Hunt, services for selecting Jurors,	1 5 0
11th,	" A. R. Dougall, Returning Officer,	3 0 0
15th,	" J. Oddie, services as Auditor,	5 0 0
22nd,	" J. Roach, 3 months salary,	15 12 6
22nd,	" R. Sanderson, three months salary,	15 12 6
31st,	" Alexander Judd, Treasurers salary,	62 10 0
31st,	" James Grant, balance salary,	30 0 0
31st,	" James Grant, commission on Collecto'r Roll, 1854, 3½ per cent on 3,478*l* 7s. 10d.	121 15 0
31st,	" Daniel Ackerill, two months and six days, at 80*l*. per annum, for services as Clerk of the Market,	14 9 5
31st,	" J. McCurdy, for services selecting Jurors,	1 5 0
31st,	" R. M. Roy, Clerk's salary,	100 0 0
31st,	" W. K. Blaind, Market Clerk's salary,	44 13 4
31st,	" J. Morris' salary, 6 months,	31 5 0
31st,	" J. Fee, do do	31 5 0
		£744 6 9

INTEREST.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. Jan'y. 10th,	Paid Interest on Debenture No. 55,	£ 24 0 0
Feb'y. 9th,	" Trust and Loan Company, Interest on Debenture No. 56, for 1,500*l*.	60 0 0
March 9th,	" Discount on Mayor's Note Bank U. C.,	7 16 2
June 4th,	" Interest on Debenture No. 29, for 3,500 to Trust and Loan Company,	140 0 0
June 21st,	" Discount on Mayor's Note, 500*l*.	8 0 5
23rd,	" E. Murney, one years interest on Debenture No. 23,	6 0 0
August 9th,	" W. Wallbridge, interest on Debentures No. 70, 71, & 72,	27 0 0
18th,	" Trust and Loan Company, 6 months interest on Debenture No. 56, for 1,500*l*.	60 0 0
Oct'r. 1st,	" Discount on Mayor's Note, 400*l*.	6 4 11
1st,	" Interest and Protest on Note,	0 11 7
17th,	" Interest on Denbenture No. 66, for 2,000*l*.,	60 0 0
Nov. 24th,	" Interest on Debenture No. 62,	15 1 6
Dec'r 1st,	" Interest on Debenture No. 67,	6 12 6
1st,	" do. do Nos. 70, 71, and 72,	27 0 0
1st,	" Interest on Debenture Nos. 16 and 69,	8 17 0
1st,	" Interest on Debenture No. 68,	7 5 6
1st,	" Interest on Debenture No. 63,	78 9 8
		£543 8 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. Jan'y 3rd,	Paid A. E. Proctor,	£ 6 7 6
....	" James Blacklock,	5 18 0
....	" A. Campbell, for sundries, as per acct.	45 12 1
Jan'y 12th,	" S. Benson, surveying,	4 10 0
Jan'y 13th,	" A. Graves, for Pump,	4 1 0
Jan'y 15th,	" E. P. Russel, for Pumps,	20 4 6
....	" J. Stranger, for Digging Well,	13 10 0
....	" William White, for stove pipes,	0 10 9
Jan'y 19th,	" Badcock, for repairs to Pump,	0 10 0
Jan'y 29th,	" S. S. Finden, fees on Deed for Ferry,	1 12 6
Feb. 22nd,	" Gersham Reed, for use of Water,	3 10 0
Mar 17th,	" Ward & McCormack, for removing wall at Albert L. Smith's fire,	0 6 3
....	" John Lewis' account,	22 7 9
....	" Charles Gream, for services in Division Court,	3 10 0
....	" James Harrison, account for Stationery,	13 0 1
....	" J. D. Pringle's account,	27 18 6
Mar 24th,	" Robert Clarke, repairing Pump,	0 12 6
Mar 27th,	" Cardinell, for stone,	5 0 0
April 12th,	" J. O'Hare, fees for witnesses in Dougall's suit,	1 0 0
April 23rd,	" N. O'Camb' for removing House,	13 0 0
....	" John O'Hare, Subpœnas for witnesses trial vs. Alexander O. Petrie,	0 7 6
....	" J. Foster, refunded overcharge on Taxes,	4 10 0
May 1st,	" Dr Lister' rent of house for Hospital,	6 5 0
....	" George W. Meyers, use of Water, 1854,	2 5 0
....	" Ralph Gibson, witness in Dougall's suit,	0 17 6
May 2nd,	" Arbitration in Spry's case,	5 10 0
July 10th,	" Benjamin F. Davy's account,	13 13 2
....	" Telegraph, per Mayor's order,	6 1
August,	" For Blotter,	7 6
September,	" L. Wallbridge, costs in Dougall's case,	59 16 5
October,	" Telegraph to Toronto for witness,	5 0
....	" Edward P. Boselly, per account rendered for coffins.	6 5 0
November,	" N. O'Camb, for Pumps,	8 0 0
December,	" John Hastlett, witness in Dougall's suit,	
....	" Cinq Mars, for Police clothes,	15 0 0
....	" John Farrell, for digging Wells,	17 0 0
....	" Mrs McDonald, for gravel,	2 10 0
....	" James Blacklock's account,	6 6 6
....	" Alexander Campbell's account,	23 7 7
....	" George & James Brown's account,	268 11 0
....	" N. O'Camp, for moving building,	24 5 6
....	" Matice for digging Well,	2 2 6
....	" Nulty, amount refunded on account of Auction duties,	5 6 3
....	" William Lauder, Taxes refunded,	2 8 0
....	" William Alfred, do	5 8 0
....	" Amos Fry's account,	2 18 6
....	" George Loynes.	12 6
....	" William Blaind,	2 0 0
....	" James Geen,	15 0
....	" John Lewis' account,	7 16 5
....	" William L. Hynes, repairing Pump,	1 5 0
....	" Meyers, for Water, 1855,	2 5 0
....	" Captain Crysler, on acc. Taxes refunded,	18 0 0
....	" do 3 females to Montreal,	2 5 0
....	" Alexander Campbell, for iron safe,	43 14 1
....	" D. Bradford, repairs to Well,	14 9
....	" William White's account,	3 16 10
		£ 760 13 9

HARBOUR ACCOUNT.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. January,	By Amount from Rednor, on account B. Flint,	£ 2 10 0
....	do from J. McDonald,	3 6 0
....	do from Rednor on account dues Wilson,	3 0 0
Feb'y,	do from Rednor on account from D. Smith,	9 12 0
....	do from Rednor on account from Tarrant,	0 5 0
		£18 13 0

WATER LOTS.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. Feb'y,	By Amount received from H. Bull in full to 1st May, 1854,	£ 9 6 3
Dec.	do received from Whiteford and McAnnany,	12 0 0
		£21 6 3

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. January,	To Paid D. Bogart for Lumber,	£131 5 0
March,	do Flint and Yeomans for Lumber,	5 8 7
....	do William Bleeker's account for Lumber,	16 9 4
....	do Jas. Jamieson for plan of Upper Bridge, 1852,	2 10 0
....	do James Jamieson's account for Lumber,	0 17 6
Dec.	do J. Grant per statement Men's work, to the 26th June,	179 4 1
		£335 14 6

FERRY ACCOUNT.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. February,	By amount from R. M. Roy,	£ 10 0 0
May,	" " from Symons, one months Rent,	5 0 0
June,	" " do do	5 0 0
July,	" " do do	5 0 0
August,	" " do do	5 0 0
September,	" " do do	5 0 0
October,	" " do do	5 0 0
November,	" " do do	5 0 0
December,	" " per Symons, 20 days,	3 6 8
		£ 48 6 8

PRINTING.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. January,	Paid R. Moore,	£ 10 12 8
....	" E. Miles' account,	9 18 9
February,	" M. Bowell, account to 1854,	54 6 6
March,	" Moore, Picton Gazette, advertising,	0 11 11
December,	" M. Bowell, account for 1855,	31 18 6
		£107 9 4

DEBENTURE ACCOUNT.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855 January,	Paid Debenture No. 55, to County,	£ 200 0 0
December,	" Filliter, Debenture No. 67,	100 0 0
....	" do do No. 68,	100 0 0
November,	" do do No. 62,	221 7 6
		£ 621 7 6

Contra.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855.	By County,	£ 530 0 0
	" Sewers,	162 1 10
		£ 692 1 10

BILLS PAYABLE.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. March,	To Retire Mayor's (Davy,) Note,	£ 500 0 0
June,	" Mayor's Note,	500 0 0
October,	" Mayor's Note,	500 0 0
December,	" Mayor's Note,	400 0 0
		£1,900 0 0

Contra.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. March,	By Mayor O'Hare's Note, discounted 9th March,	£ 500 0 0
June,	" do do do	500 0 0
October,	" do Note,	400 0 0
		£1,400 0 0

SIDE WALKS.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. January,	Paid James Finn,	£ 7 11 3
....	" James Grant, on account of Laborers,	176 15 1
....	" Thomas Grace, for making Side Walks,	8 12 4
May,	" James Finn, on account,	10 0 0
October,	" do do	16 5 0
December,	" do do	9 11 6
....	" J. P. Reeves, for lumber,	3 3 8
		£ 231 18 10

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. January,	To paid Anderson, for Water at Aitkin's fire,	£ 0 10 0
	do Earl for Wood at Engine House No, 2,	16 3
	do Anderson for water at Everitt's Fire,	10 0
February.	do George Loynes, for wood for Engine House number 2,	12 6
	do Cutting Wood,	3 9
April,	do Robert Anderson,	10 0
May	do E. Dalton for Teaming Hooks to Fire at Crawford's,	5 0
	do Robert Anderson, for Water at Shorts and Roman Catholic School House,	1 0 0
	do Robert Anderson for Water at Crawford's	1 2 6
June,	do Richard Taylor, for Liquor at Fire,	2 10 0
	do Robert Anderson for water at two fires,	1 12 6
	do Procter for Wrenches for Engine No 1,	4 10 0
July,	do Edwards for Water at H. Taylor's fire,	10 0
August,	do Robert Anderson for Water at Dafoe's fire,	1 11 3
	do Homer Taylor, for do do do	1 2 6
	do Robert Anderson, for water at McNab's Barn,	10 0
	do George Loynes for No. 2 Engine Co,	20 0 "
	do M. Bowell for Hook & Ladder Company,	20 0 "
	do A. E. Proctor for Engine No 1 Company,	29 10 "
September,	do John Carson, care of Engine No 2,	9 0 "
	do Anderson for water to fire, 10th inst,	1 2 6
October.	do Thomas Earle, allowance for Engine Co. for 1852 and 1853,	40 0 0
November,	do O'Camb, poles for Hook & Ladder Com.	1 5 0
December,	do Paul Becket,	2 17 6
	do George Loynes's account,	4 15 0
	do John Regan on account of contract for Building Engine House,	47 10 0
	do E. W. Holton for Pails,	2 4 0
	do McKay and Water's account,	7 0 0
		£203 0 3

TOWN HALL.

Date	Particulars	Dr.
1855. March,	To paid for Wood,	£ 0 13 9
April,	do for Gas Fittings,	19 0 3
Nov.	do for Cleaning Hall,	10 0
	do Ackerill for Wood,	17 6
Dec.	do for Wood per Roy,	10 0
		£21 11 6

Contra.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. March,	By Amount received from Fee, use of Hall, for Lottery,	£ 0 10 0
May,	do received from Blaind for Jugglers,	0 10 0
	do do do Lazier,	1 0 0
	do do do W. Don,	1 10 0
June,	do do do Panorama,	0 15 0
July,	do do do Concert,	0 15 0
Aug.	do Rent from Stearns,	2 10 0
	do Rent from Chinese Jugglers,	3 0 0
	do Per Blaind from Ventriloquist,	0 15 0
Nov,	do Per Ackerill from Theatre,	2 15 0
	do Per do three Concerts,	4 10 0
		£18 10 0

BEER LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. May 30th,	By Amount from J. Nixon,	£ 5 0 0
May 30th,	" do R. Elvins,	5 7 6
June 1st,	" do Thomas Shanks,	5 7 6
	" do J. McRay,	5 7 6
	" do H. Richards,	5 0 0
21st,	" do J. C. Cadwell,	5 0 0
	" do C. Robaid,	5 7 6
	" do H. Adair, license not taken out,	0 7 6
	" do J. Burke, do do	0 7 6
		£ 37 5 0

SALOON LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. June 4th,	By Amount from Hambly,	£ 15 7 6
Dec. 18th,	" do Sullivan,	15 7 6
22d,	" do W. Thompson,	15 7 6
		£ 46 2 6

REFRESHMENT LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. March 2d,	By Amount from H. K. Terry,	£ 1 17 6

BALL ALLY LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. Nov. 16th,	By Amount from Sullivan,	£ 5 0 0

LIVERY LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. June 4th,	By Amount from N. D. Oakes,	£ 1 0 0
	" Amount from J. Weese,	1 0 0
		£ 2 0 0

SHOP LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. Jany, 3rd,	By Amount from James Milner,	£ 7 10 0
Feby, 21st,	" do H. Greenshiels,	7 10 0
June 2d,	" do L. Andrews,	7 10 0
4th	" do Adamson,	7 10 0
21st,	" do Wallbridge,	7 10 0
July 26th	" do James Blacklock,	7 10 0
	" do J. Kennedy,	7 10 0
	" do R. Kelly,	7 10 0
	" do R. O'Rielly,	7 10 0
Aug. 7th,	" do Donoghue,	7 10 0
	" do Bull & Brother,	7 10 0
	" do Donovan,	7 10 0
		£ 90 0 0

TAVERN LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. April 30th,	By Amount from Papineau,	£ 10 7 6
May 30th,	" do W. Thompson,	10 7 6
June 1st,	" do J. A. Cowan,	10 7 6
	" do H. Fanning,	10 7 6
	" do J. Blocklock,	10 7 6
	" do John Weese,	10 7 6
	" do S. O'Brien,	10 7 6
	" do D. Crysdale,	10 7 6
	" do T. Bruce,	10 7 6
	" do J. Edwards,	10 7 6
	" do F. Clement,	10 7 6
	" do R. Taylor,	10 7 5
	" do Mrs. Covert,	6 12 6
	" do J. Badcock,	10 7 6
	" do James Grant,	10 7 6
	" do James Geen,	10 7 6
		£162 5 0

CARTERS' LICENSES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. June 16th,	By Amount from L. Taylor,	£ 1 0 0
	" do H. Taylor,	1 0 0
19th	" do L. Bilton,	1 0 0
21st	" do M. Somers,	1 0 0
July 10th	" do D. Brown,	1 0 0
Aug. 13th	" do R. Anderson,	1 0 0
	" do Buckley,	1 0 0
Oct. 29th,	" do W. C. Gardenier,	1 0 0
December	" do Vankenberd,	1 0 0
		£ 9 0 0

CIRCUS.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855, June 28th,	By Amount from R. M. Roy, for Circus and Booths,	£10 9 1

FINES.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. December,	By amount received from R. M. Roy,	£ 28 6 7
do	do do Morris,	16 5 0
do	do do Fee,	10 9 8
do	do do Roach,	0 5 0
		£ 55 6 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Date	Particulars	Cr.
1855. January 15th,	By Amount received from Campbell, on account of Stranger,	£ 3 11 3
Novem. 5th,	By Amount received from B. F. Davy, on account of Dividend, Sidney Road,	14 14 0
		£ 18 5 3

Audited and found correct.

R. O'RIELLY,
C. G. LEVESCONTE, } Auditors.

Belleville, March 4th, 1856.

MEMORANDUM OF THE LIABILITIES OF THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE 31st DECEMBER.

Date	Particulars		Dr.
1855.	To Amount of Debentures Issued remaining unpaid		£15,822 1 10
	Amount of account due Sundry persons,		150 0 0
	Interest on Coupons not presented for payment,		260 0 0
	Interest on Loan account Gas Company,		400 0 0
	Lunatic Asylum Tax, (say.)		200 0 0
	County Tax for 1855,		845 0 6
			£17,677 2 4

Date	Particulars		Cr.
1825.	By Amount Loaned Gas Co.	£2000 0 0	
	Stock in Gas Co.,	3000 0 0	
	do in Sidney Road,	245 0 0	
	Balance of Assessment Roll for 1853,	641 13 0	
	Balance of Assessment Roll for 1854,	329 12 5	
	Balance of Assessment Roll for 1855,	2733 11 5	
	Balance in Treasurer's hands,	671 8 1	
			£9621 4 11
	Balance of Liabilities,		£8055 17 5

ALEXANDER JUDD,
Treasurer.

Belleville, Dec. 31st, 1855.

ARCHITECTURE.

W. MONKHOUSE wishes to notify the Public of Belleville and vicinity, that he has removed his Office to

VICTORIA BUILDINGS

over Dr. Relyea's Destistry, and is now ready to furnish **Plans** and **Specifications** for Buildings in every variety of Style.

Mechanics taught Architectural Drawing.
Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 18

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves

ALEX. JUDD.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Ready made Clothing, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s. 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.

Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

Hastings Chronicle.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1856. NO. 31.

The "HASTINGS CHRONICLE,"

A Commercial, Agricultural, Political and Literary Weekly Journal, is published every THURSDAY, by E. MILES, Victoria Buildings.

TERMS:—To Mail Subscribers, 10s., in advance. If not paid until the end of the year, 12s. 6d. When delivered by Carrier, 2s. 6d. extra will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. From 6 to 10 lines, 3s. 4d. for the first, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and upwards, 4d. per line for the first, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

E. ELMER & SON, BRITISH & FOREIGN HARDWARE, FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

The Liverpool and London FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

E. CHANDLER, 19 *Agent, Belleville.*

DOCTOR COLEMAN

HAS OPENED his Office in the Stone building lately erected by him on Front Street, and adjoining Samuel Stevens' dwelling, where he may be consulted at all hours.

Belleville, November, 1855. 12

D. E. BURDETT, M.B.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

GRADUATE of the University of TRINITY COLLEGE. Office in McDonald's Buildings, over O'Reilly's Store, Front St., Belleville. *Advice given to the poor, Gratis.* 10

Dr. B. S. WILLSON,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

RESIDENCE—ROSLIN. 41

INSURANCE.

THE MONTREAL Fire, Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000.

COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital £300,000 Stg. (For Life only.)

THE undersigned continue to insure Fire, Life, and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.

ROSS & BELL, Agents.

Belleville, June 12, 1855. 20

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON

LIFE Insurance Company. Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

The MONARCH Fire and Life Insurance Company of London. Head Office for Canada at Montreal. Capital, £300,000 sterling.

The CANADA WEST FARMER'S MUTUAL Insurance Company of Hamilton.

All applications for Insurance in the above Companies to the undersigned Agent, will meet with prompt attention.

Address P. R. PALMER,
38 *Thurlow or Belleville.*

R. P. JELLETT,

LATE OF

Ross & Bell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEVILLE. 48

A. R. Dougall,

BARRISTER and Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, and Conveyancer—Office over Dr. Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville. 26

Charles L. Coleman,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Wm. F. Wilson's Dry Goods Store, Main street, Belleville. 10

G. E. Henderson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office in the Victoria Buildings, under the *Chronicle* Office. 19

Gillespie & Co.,

WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants,—Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville. 41

WILSON'S SALOON

BAKERY, Confectionery, &c., Front St., (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c. are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which will enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

JOHN WILSON.

Belleville, Oct'r 27th, 1855. 44

J. H. GERMAN,

DEALER in Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and INDIA RUBBERS, at the Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store, Front St., Belleville, C.W. 22

ROBERT S. PERRY,

SHIPPING FORWARDER and Commission Merchant of LUMBER and PRODUCE, *WEGO*, N.Y. Dealer in *Salt, Plaster, Water Lime, Coal, Corn, Pork, &c. Advances made on Lumber, Flour, Wheat, &c.* 39y

JAMES GEEN,

UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish COFFINS &c. of every description, together with a HEARSE, at the shortest possible notice, and on very moderate terms. He flatters himself, from his well known experience and punctuality for the last 15 years in the business, *to obtain from them a continuance of the patronage which he now enjoys.*

Belleville, 23d May, 1855. 39y

J. E. LENT,

DEALER in American and Italian MARBLE, opposite the Registry Office, Belleville, C. W. All orders for Head-Stones, Tomb Tables, Monumenis, Furniture Tops, &c. &c., punctually attended to. 33

Piano Forte Tuner.

H. C. MASON, Teacher and Tuner of the Piano Forte and Melodeon. Orders left at J. G. DEAN'S Corner Drug Store, or at either of the Book Stores, will be promptly attended to. 32

INSURANCE.

MONARCH

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital: £300,000. | Accumulated Fund: £200,000.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parl'ment.

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19 JAMES BOOTH, *Agent.*

THE COLONIAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Gobernor.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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The Hon. JUSTICE M'CORD.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Basque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant.

Manager.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £ s. d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £ s. d.
15	1 14 0	1 11 2
20	1 18 4	1 15 1
25	2 3 3	1 19 8
30	2 9 4	2 5 2
35	2 16 7	2 11 10
40	3 5 6	3 1 0
45	3 17 3	3 10 9
50	4 13 0	4 5 3
55	5 16 0	5 2 4
60	7 7 1	6 14 11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business finally disposed of *in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.

Agent at Belleville,
20-6m JOHN BELL.

Provincial Insurance Company, OF TORONTO, C.W.

Subscribed Capital: £496,920, | Paid up Capital: £91,600.

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Robert Spratt, Esq., *Secretary.* James R. Boyd Esq., *Assistant Secretary.*
E. H. Whitmarsh Esq., *Inspector of Agencies.*
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SOLICITORS:—Messrs. Duggan & Burns.

☞ Fire Insurance business generally, as well as Marine, transacted by this Company at its various Agencies, as well as at the Head Office.

Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.
F. McANNANY,
16-6m *Agent.*

BEACON

Fire and Life Insurance Company of London.

Incorporated under Act of Imperial Parliament, 7 & 8 Vic., Chap. I.

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KINGSTON.

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This Company Insures all descriptions of *Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c.* and *Goods or Furniture* in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of LIFE RISKS taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Claims promptly settled without reference to England.

16y ROBT. NEWBERRY,
Agent at Belleville.

ALBION HOTEL,

COBOURG, C. W., by GEORGE F. MCROE. Porters always in attendance on the arrival of the Boats and Cars. Stages, East and West, call regularly every day. 26

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Cobourg, Division St., near the Wharf.

W. Y. CHURCH, Proprietor.

COALS, COALS,

AND FIRE BRICKS,

FIRE-CLAY AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES,

ALL SIZES,

TO BE HAD AT THE BELLEVILLE

GAS WORKS.

D. McKENZIE,
MANAGER.

Belleville, April 11, 1855. 33

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS over S. Crawford & Co's Store, lately occupied by Wm. Monkhouse, Artist,—suitable for Offices &c.

Apply to
25 S. CRAWFORD & Co.

Poet's Corner.

"Money makes the Mare go."

At eve, when the moonlight was shining,
And the south wind in whispers arose,
A youth by the Ashley reclining,
Thus pour'd forth his ash-colored woes:
"I sigh and I sing for the maiden
Who dwells in yon beautiful grove,
Not the lily its whiteness arrayed in,
So beautiful seems as my love."

And the maiden, she drank in the ditty,
With keen ear and a formidous heart,
But there dwelt an old man in the city,
And he in her musing had part:
She answered love's song by another,
To the very same air, but less sweet,
And some sighs which she could not quite smother,
Found their way to the youth in the street.

"Ah! me—I confess you are dearest,
But then, you can buy nothing, dear;
Your voice is the sweetest and clearest,
And I look on your whiskers and hair;
But then the old man in the city
Has bonds, bank notes and a store,
Of treasures both costly and pretty,
And he promises gold with galore.

"With you I procure love by marriage,
But love is poor feeding alone;
With him I have horses and carriage;
With you but a crust and a bone;
He leaves me no time to consider,
Still pressing with tongue and with pen;
But if ever he leaves me a widow,
With his treasure—come sing to me then."

For the Hastings Chronicle.

In Memory of the late W. B. Hudgins.

Thou art gone and left us, brother,
For a world of spirits bright;
Exchanging this world for another,
Yes! a world of endless light.

Thou art happy, happy, brother,
With the angels bright, above;
Now there's nought on earth can sever
Thee, from thy eternal love.

And thou art gone, yes! gone forever,
From a world of wickedness;
We cannot wish thee back, no! never,
From a world of endless bliss.

Now no more of pain or sadness,
And sickness, there it cannot come,
Nought but joy, eternal gladness,
For thou art in thy happy home.

Yes! to a happy, happy home,
Thy pure spirit winged its flight,
Now thou canst wear a starry crown,
With angels pure and bright.

May thy happy spirit guide us,
'Till the storms of life are o'er,
Séeing that no harm befalls us,
'Till we reach fair Canaan's shore.

Thou desired us to meet thee
In that bright and happy land;
May we all in Heaven greet thee,
What a happy, happy band.

S. J. H.

A Peep into a Washington Hell.

Having heard much of the magnificence and grandeur of the metropolitan gambling houses, I, with several Cleveland friends, paid one a visit. The entrance was through a narrow, lighted way, opening from the avenue, just east of the National. A pair of stairs at the further end of the hall brings you abruptly against a small door, fastened on the inside; you ring a bell; a colored servant looks thro' a latticed panel to see that all is right. If he discovers a well-known customer or frequent visitor of such places, the whole party is admitted, on the principle that a person is known by the company he keeps Gamblers understand human nature better than anything else, and they know this old adage is as true in hell as it is ont. We were admitted first into a room beautifully carpetted, fresco painted, with chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., of rosewood, a large centre-table, on which were the leading papers of the country, and around which sat several well-dressed gentlemen leisurely reading and discussing the news of the day. This was but half of a double parlor; the reception-room, or as Milton would say, "the vestibule of hell."

Our guide, who was a well known Washington gentleman, introduced us to the keeper of the establishment, telling him that we had never been in such a place before, and were led by curiosity to explore his internal domains. He appeared highly delighted, and immediately opened up the "inner temple," we entered, and found the half had not been told us." A chandelier, costing from three to four hundred dollars, brilliantly lighted up, flung its glittering rays on gold papered walls, satin damask curtains, &c. In the centre, and near one end of the room, stood a long, six-legged table, with curved limbs and lion paws, covered with a richly embroidered spread, falling in folds nearly to the floor; on the wall over this table, hung a massive gilt frame, and, large as life, a huge crouching tiger, with eyes of glaring fire, lips apart and apparently ready for a spring upon his unsuspecting victim. The cloth being removed from the table, revealed a "Faro Bank," with all the implements of that well-known fascinating game—chips, ivory chips, representing $1, $5, $25, $250 each, lay piled up on one corner, for the convenience of the betters; in a strong box beneath lay piles of bank bills and heaps of double eagles, for the redemption of these ivory issues.

It was early in the evening, and the players had not got in. The keeper entertained us with tales of the table—how foolish young men had come there, as we had, out of curiosity, which generally left them out of cash, out of character, and out of friends in the end. We proposed leaving, when he politely invited us to stay to supper; he showed us his bill of fare, which included soup, roast beef, oysters of all styles, ducks, venison, quail, fish, chocolate, coffee, nuts, and all the wines and liquors to be found in the best restaurants. Whoever is admitted to the rooms, either as players or spectators, are admitted to these suppers *free of charge!* don't gamblers understand human nature? The keeper was impatient to have the house organized, so that members could draw their mileage and make his business better. (!) This is but one of many such institutions in this city, and the tiger is bound to be fed, though the people starve.

The Earthquake in Jeddo.

The New York papers of Friday contain confirmatory accounts of the disastrous earthquake in Jeddo, which occurred on 11th November last. In reference to the subject, the *Tribune* remarks:—

"Japan is a volcanic country. Ever since it has been known to Europeans, earthquakes have from time to time occurred; and no longer ago than last year there happened one by which the town of Simoda, our treaty port in the Island of Niphon, was greatly damaged, and a Russian frigate then lying in the harbor totally disabled. Jeddo was reported to have suffered somewhat from that shock; and without putting implicit reliance in the extent of the injury inflicted by the present one, we may well believe that it has been very serious.

"In the case of earthquakes in Japan the injury done is almost always aggravated by fires, common everywhere on such occasions, but to which the Japanese are peculiarly liable from the excessively combustible character of their buildings, which, with the exception of a few ancient stone castles, are all built of wood, with windows and partitions of paper, and covered with varnish, which makes them still more combustible.

"Jeddo is a great city; all the princes and nobles of the empire are obliged to maintain establishments there. It is possible that a hundred thousand houses may be destroyed, but the alleged loss of life is, we hope, exaggerated. The Japanese houses are not of a kind to crush the inhabitants by their fall, and those who perished must either have been swallowed up by the yawning earth, or have lost their lives in the flames or in the crash and confusion incident to such an occurrence."

It is stated distinctly that at the time of the earthquake a fire broke out in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda.

The schooner *Page*, which brought the information to San Francisco from Japan further reports:—

The Japanese treaty with the French is not yet concluded.

There have been 78 arrivals of ships at Hakodadi since that port was opened to foreigners.

The Bay of Hakodadi was covered with ice on the 2d of January, and the snow was three feet in depth in and around Hakodadi Jan. 6.

The Government at Hakodadi contemplate building a vessel after the modern style of architecture.

Permission was solicited by the Governor of Hakodadi to examine and take the dimensions of the *Page*. She was visited by officials, carpenters, and draftsmen, for that purpose.

A REMARKABLE MURDER TRIAL.—The Corrigan murder trial in Westmoreland county, Pa., is one of the most remarkable that has occurred in this country since the celebrated Professor Webster and Parkman case at Boston. Corrigan is an old man, of some sixty or seventy years of age. His wife disappeared on the 20th of September last, and has never been heard from since. Four or five days after, some bones and part of a scull, declared by professional men to be those of a human being, were found by some neighbors in a large fire which had been burning near Corrigan's residence in the open field. Corrigan had been observed stirring it at unusual hours. A smell came from the fire like an animal carcass burning. A button similar to those worn upon a woman's night-dress was found in the fire, and also one belonging to a man. Considerable blood was found in different parts of Corrigan's house, although evidently an attempt had been made to conceal it. All of the woman's dresses that she was known to have, were found at home, in their usual place This indicated that she had not gone away voluntarily. A person passing Corrigan's house on the night she was last seen, heard screams coming from that quarter, followed by many marks of blood, was found near the house, with tracks showing that it had been evidently dragged into the night time by a horse, near to the fire where the bones were found. Corrigan and his wife, who lived alone, were known to quarrel. He gives no satisfactory explanation of any of these circumstances. He pretends that he gave his wife money to go to Philadelphia with, and that the bones found in the fire were old bones scraped up in rubbish which he was burning on his farm. But this is rendered improbable by the strong animal smell which came from the fire. After a trial of several days, and speeches both for and against the prisoner by able counsel, he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. No body was ever found or identified as that of his wife. The circumstances were such as we have stated. The supposition of the jury was, from the evidence, that Corrigan had murdered his wife, then conveyed her body to the fire in which the bones were found, upon the sled that was lying near his residence. The circumstances seem strong in that direction.—The disposition the murderer made of the body is horrible, almost as much so as Professor Webster, who, it will be recollected, cut up the body of his victim into pieces, and then threw them in the grate in his room. But in that case Parkman's body was identified, which was not the fact here in this trial, which has created great sensation in western Pennsylvania.

The St. Sylvester Murder Case.

To G. Brown Esq., M. P. P. Lambton, Toronto, Editor of the Globe, &c.

SIR,—I perceive that the accuracy of the report of Judge Duval's charge to the Jury in the Queen against Kelly and others, for the murder of Corrigan, published in the *Mercury* and *Chronicle* newspapers of this city, has been assailed in Parliament. Now, as charged with certain proceedings on behalf of the nearest, and having been present while Judge Duval addressed, I beg to state that the translation of the Judge's charge was a correct one. I was in court during its delivery, and am ready to give my evidence either upon honor or upon oath. I was also counsel for the private prosecutor in the Queen against Moore and others, for assault upon Mr. Lamb, a highly respectable Protestant hotel keeper, now in Toronto. In that, as in the case of Kelly, the parties though residents in Quebec, were suffered to remain at large until they chose to surrender; they were tried where they pleased, and their counsel having challenged every Protestant who came to the book, and produced the consent of the Crown officer, much against my will, to have a Jury of the English language, they were tried by twelve Irish Roman Catholics, and in accordance with Mr. Justice Duval's law they were acquitted. On that occasion the prosecution established that there was an affray—that Mr. Lamb came peaceably to quell it—that he was set upon, all but killed, and £40 or £50 worth of his property destroyed. At the close of Corrigan's death, so in that of the assault on Mr. Lamb, the Judge chose to abrogate the great doctrine of the law, that in an affray every one of the affrayers is answerable for all the consequences of the affray, and despite of his duty and the doctrine of the common Law, charged the Jury to acquit, if they doubted the prisoners had done the deed, instead of instructing them that an affray had merged in a felonious wounding, and if the defendants were proved guilty of the affray, they were to be convicted of the wounding. He did more, he gave as much weight to the evidence of a rowdy associate of some of the prisoners, who admitted having pressed Mr. Lamb to accept £40 hush money, as to that of 8 or 9 highly respectable witnesses for the Crown. He did more; he charged the Jury to give the utmost weight to a witness whose credit was impeached in the gravest manner. I will enter into some explanations on these heads, which may be interesting in Toronto. The bill for the assault on Mr. Lamb was laid before a Grand Jury at the Quarter Session, of twelve men, 6 of whom were of the St Sylvester Irish, 4 were French Canadians, and 2 Protestants. The Jury stood 6 to 6 on the question of "True Bill" or "No Bill." I therefore suggested that the finding be deferred until one of the witnesses, who was seriously ill, should be produced, and the defendants were held to bail till the next Sessions, at my motion. This was as a blind to my real intentions. Knowing that the Judge charged had charged my client with being an Orangeman, and the consequences of that imputation in Quebec, I requested the Solicitor General to prefer the Bill at the Criminal Term, and there kept back my witnesses until 12 men were in the jury room independent of the Irish Romanists; the result was a true bill. At the time of the attack on Mr. Lamb, two of his assistants were secured, a Police officer with men entered and discharged the prisoners. I took the opportunity to indict him for "negligently permitting the escape of a felon." Judge Duval informed them that such an accusation did not injure his credit!! From his charge in the case of Moore and others, it is easy to judge of his motives in the charge against Kelly and others. Your obed't serv't,

G. H. WILSON,
Barrister at Law.

No. 31, Richmond St.
St. John's Ward, Quebec.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LIVERPOOL.—A female slave was brought to this port on Saturday night last, by the American ship *Asterion*, Captain Day. It appears that while the ship was loading at New Orleans the poor creature made her escape, whereupon her master offered a reward of $500 to any person who would restore his "property." The police, as is usual in such cases, made strict search throughout the city and on board the vessels in the harbour; but she eluded their vigilance, and found a friend in the ship's boatswain, who secretly conveyed her on board, and kept her in his berth during the whole of the passage, which occupied 25 days. A remarkable fact is that, with the exception of the boatswain who liberated her, her presence in the ship was unknown to all on board, even the Captain; and when the boat anchored in the river she was discovered by the custom-house officers, searching for contraband tobacco, concealed amongst the bed-clothes in the boatswain's berth. She was taken on shore, and placed in lodgings in Queen street—a "free" woman. She is a mulatto, about 20 or 23 years of age, appeared tidily attired, and stated she was well treated since her departure from "the land of liberty."

Lord Bury's Dismissal.

You have heard of the sudden departure of Lord Bury for England, and no doubt, in common with many others, had cause for regret that so useful a person as a 'Married Rake' generally turns out to be, should have been lost to us. But the cause of his departure is as singular as the results may be important. It will be recollected that the lady upon whom Lord Bury permitted his sincerest regards to fall, was the daughter of Sir Allan MacNab, and a Roman Catholic in religion. That Sir Edmund Head approved of the match, was sufficiently evident from the fact that he accompanied the bridal party to Church, and added an additional sanction by his presence. When the news of the consummation of the marriage reached England, the Earl of Albemarle, the father of Lord Bury, was very angry, and wrote to the Governor-General in terms bordering on reproach for having allowed his foolish son to make such a foolish match, but trusted that the children who might call him "grandpa," would be brought up in the Protestant faith. But the Earl had addressed himself to a man equally as proud, equally as aristocratic as himself, and the consequence was that he received a very cold reply, to the effect that the marriage of Lord Bury was no affair of his; and that, as to the religion of any grand-children with which his grey hairs might be blessed, that was equally a matter of little moment to him. This reply added to the already irate temper of the Earl, and he despatched a reply of a very severe kind, reflecting in no measured terms upon Sir Edmund.—Upon this Sir E. Head showed the letter to Lord Bury, when it may be imagined that between the reproaches of his father and the coldness of his patron, his Lordship felt very uncomfortable. Shortly after, the Governor gave a "select party," when, on conducting the ladies to dinner, he escorted Mrs. Cayley, while he indicated to Lord Bury that Mrs. Robinson should receive his gallant attentions; other gentlemen and ladies joined the party in the dining room, when Lord Bury observed that Lady Bury was not present. He immediately left the table, and on finding that her ladyship had been left in the drawing room, they left at once for their residence. It is not for me to narrate the 'row' which took place then; but in the morning, I may be permitted to say, there was a serious misunderstanding between Sir E. Head and Lord Bury. The consequence of this was, that without any communication to his ministers the noble Secretary was dismissed, and home to England he went, bag and baggage. It is not a matter of surprise that a considerable coldness has sprung up between Sir Allan and Sir Edmund. The Knight of Dundurn has, it is affirmed, resented the affront to himself and son-in-law, and that so wide a breach has manifested itself that a very evident leaning towards the opposite section of the Cabinet has been the result. To what this may lead a few days may show; and as the Premier has fallen under the displeasure of the Governor, and the opposition intend to make some stringent amendment to the Address, some modification of the existing state of things is not unlikely; meanwhile, Sir Allan is not quiet. The Earl of Albemarle is using every possible influence to get Sir Edmund recalled, and the representations which Lord Bury will make at home on the indifference with which the public regard the Governor General, will no doubt help the machinations.

HORRIBLE DEED.—The body of a woman, with the arms and legs cut off, was found on Saturday afternoon, in a well in the rear of Mr. Nelson Mills' new block of buildings, at the west end of the city. No trace could be obtained of either the legs or arms. The body which had evidently been in the well for some time, was discovered by James Small, while in the act of cleaning the well. From the position in which the body was found, there can be no doubt that a brutal murder has been committed, and as means of screening their guilt, the murderer or murderers resorted to the revolting expedient of throwing the body into the well. An inquest was held on view of the body, by H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, on Saturday evening. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Duggan, but no marks of violence, either internally or externally, could be discovered; but, horrible to relate, the body had been steeped in brine before being cast into the well. Nothing was elicited on the inquest which could lead to the recognition of the body, or the perpetrators of the deed. An open verdict was accordingly rendered.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

SHOCKING CASE OF INSANITY.—A letter from Vienna, in the *Zeit*, of Berlin, contains the following:—An event has just taken place here which has been much talked of. A clerk in a merchant's office, while working at his desk, felt a sort of presentiment of coming danger, which led him suddenly to return home. He there found his wife in bed, as she had been confined of a son only three days before. She was dressed. Her eyes were haggard, and her looks animated by fever. She said to him, "It is well that you came, for I will now roast the goose, which will be ready at once." At the same moment the clerk heard the cry of a child in the kitchen.—He rushed to the spot, and found the newborn child tied up, and laying in the frying-pan. The mother taken suddenly with milk fever, had mistaken her child for a goose, and was about to put it to death.—The father happily arrived in time to prevent such a catastrophe.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled, the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Peterboro, and Victoria, respectfully showeth:—

That it is the opinion of your petitioners that the principle of Separate Schools being established by public authority, is wrong and at variance with our glorious constitution, which recognises no distinction between members of the same community on account of their faith, but secures civil and religious liberty and equality to all.

That the establishment of such Separate and Sectarian Schools, cannot fail to have the most disastrous effects on the educational interests of this province.

That insufferable hardships must arise in numerous sections, from the establishment of such schools, inasmuch as being sectarian in character, no children of Protestant parents can attend them, while, being unable to maintain a school of their own, such children must necessarily be deprived of the blessing of education al together. That, on the other hand, no hardship can possibly result from the discontinuance of Separate Sectarian Schools, because the Common Schools being merely for secular instruction, no teaching repugnant to the religious faith of any portion of the community is or ought to be permitted.

That it appears to your petitioners that no distinction should be created or perpetuated by law between the subjects of the same crown, and the citizens of the same country, but that every means should be adopted to foster unity of feeling and good will.

That your petitioners are deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, because though heretofore comparatively few Separate Sectarian Schools have been established, yet from various circumstances they have reason to fear that such schools will in future greatly increase and spread over the country.

That the Separate School Act 18 Vic. cap. 131 passed last session, appears to your petitioners objectionable, and ought to be repealed for the following reasons among others:—

1st. That the power thereby given to establish Separate Schools on an entirely sectarian basis is too unlimited.

2d. That the Trustees elected under it to manage such schools, are empowered alone to determine upon the qualifications of the teachers they employ, and to give such teachers certificates, a power, by the Common School Act, wisely vested in the Boards of instruction, and a power which such trustees in many instances cannot be competent.

3d. That it is not required that such be a British subject.

4th. That the supporters of such schools are exempt from all municipal rates for school purposes, or for the equivalent to the government grant, in which, nevertheless, they are entitled to share.

5th. That the only proof of attendance required, and on the basis of which attendance such schools receive the share of the government grant, is the affidavit of one or more of the trustees of such school.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable House will be pleased to repeal all laws sanctioning Separate and Sectarian Schools, and to make such alterations in the Common School Act as in your wisdom may seem proper for rendering such Common Schools applicable to the wants of all—a course which the useful and harmonious working of the national schools in Ireland afford every proof can be pursued with success. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Council Chamber,
Peterboro, 7th March, 1856.

ICE ON LAKE ONTARIO.—Never in the memory of man was there so much ice in Lake Ontario as at present. Viewing the Lake from the mouth of the Genesee, a small space of open blue water is observable at the end of the pier, beyond which nothing can be seen but a vast field of ice. Here and there are large cracks in the ice. We hear similar reports from Oswego, and other points to the Eastward. As this ice is broken and drifting, the conclusion is that the lower end of the Lake, and perhaps up to Sodus, is filled to a great depth with what has been blown down by the westerly gales. If this is true, the prospect for an early opening of the St. Lawrence is anything but favorable. We hear the steamboat men say that they do not expect to see Kingston harbor clear before May.

Navigation at this point will not open as early as usual, though the Highlander is ready to leave for the Canadian ports on the first opportunity. The river has been open for some time, almost as far up as the lower docks at Charlotte, but on Saturday night, the wind drove in a large quantity of ice, filling the channel to the farthermost end of the piers. This, however, is not likely to remain long. It was expected that a steamer would leave for Toronto one week from to-day, but it now appears doubtful about her gaining out under a fortnight.—*Rochester paper, 15.*

A GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.—Take a pair of thick boots, inhale any quantity of pure air, and take plenty of exercise, and you will escape a cough. Hug the stove, grow lean, walk out in wet weather with paper-soled shoes, and die.

☞ A newsboy in New York, having rather bad luck in selling his batch of *Heralds*, somewhat accelerated his business by crying out "Ere's the *Ex'ld*, arrival of the *Pacific* and death of Horace Greeley."

PARLIAMENTARY.

Toronto, March 18.

Various petitions were read; among them 22 in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, and two for the abolition of Sunday labor in the Post office department.

Mr. Munro introduced a bill to increase the capital stock of the Port Darlington Harbor Company.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Canada North Western Railway Company.

The debate was continued on the motion of Mr. J. S. Macdonald with respect to the seat of Government, and Mr. Cameron moved in amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed until such time as the Government shall be prepared to submit to this House a statement of the estimated expenditure for the erection of the necessary public buildings at Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec.

The House, according to order, was called over, and the following members were absent:—Messrs. Blanchet, Egan, Flint, Sir A. N. McNab.

The third reading of the bill to correct an error in the Act incorporating the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, was postponed till the 4th April next.

Mr. Holton said that he was requested to ask that delay by parties interested.

The House then determined to adjourn from that night until the 26th April.

The following among other bills were advanced one stage, viz:—

Third reading of bill to establish freedom of banking.

Bill to amend law of partnership.

Bill to amend law relating to limited liability.

Bill to amend laws relating to Court of Queen's Bench, Canada West.

Bill to amend l'Assomption River and Railroad Act.

Bill to incorporate International Telegraph Company.

Bill to amend Judicature Acts of Lower Canada.

Bill to facilitate the disunion of Lincoln and Welland.

Bill relating to Ordnance Lands.

All the Bills relating to the Lower Canadian judicature were referred to a special committee.

Mr. Morrison's motion for an inquiry into the Corrigan case was postponed.

The House then went into committee on the Legislative Council bill, and was considering the clauses when it rose at 6 o'clock.

Toronto, March 19.

Last night Mr. Jobin presented the third report of the standing committee on contingencies, recommending that the indemnity to members this session be augmented to 10s. per diem beyond the amount allowed under 12 vic., cap. 23.

Mr. Thomas Fortier then moved the concurrence of the House in the report.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved in amendment that it be referred to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday week. Yeas 20; Nays 63.

The bill to change the constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering it elective, was again considered in committee, and reported without any amendment.

Mr. Papin then moved that the Bill be re-committed, and the insertion of a clause removing the necessity of any real property qualification for members of the Legislative Assembly, and making their eligibility depend exclusively upon the confidence of the public. Yeas 27, nays 52.

In the House on Monday,

Mr. Sanfield Macdonald moved the reading of the journals of the House relative to the subject of alternate Parliaments, in order that the sense of the House might be taken on the question of continuing that system. He continued to reason that if the Union was to endure, he believed it would, it was expedient to establish a permanent capital. He pointed out the extravagance of the alternating system, and urged the immediate settlement of the question, in order to allow sufficient time for the erection of the buildings.

Mr Gamble advocated the alternating system, and justified his opinion by contessing to the great advantages which he had derived from a periodical residence in Quebec. He ridiculed the report that there had been serious losses of property in the removal. He moved, in amendment, that any consideration of the question of the Seat of Government, during the present session, was unexpedient.

Mr. Powell supported the original motion.

Mr. Merritt did not believe that anything was permanent under our system of government. He said it was once supposed that Kingston was to be the permanent Seat of Government. But since the Union, everything showed that the connection between the two Provinces could not last; and he referred to the scenes of 1849 to show that Montreal was not the proper place for the Government to be located in.

Mr. Rankin supported the motion for a permanent Seat of Government on the grounds of common sense.

Mr. Bowes said he thought it was not a question for a popularly chosen body to discuss. He considered it the peculiar prerogative of the Crown to determine where the Seat of Government should be placed. He pointed out the advantage of the existing arrangement, arising out of the acquaintance which the people of the two sections of the Province were enabled to form of each other.

The House then divided on Mr. Gamble's amendment:—Yeas, 53; Nays, 62.

Mr. Cameron said, before the main motion was put, he desired to move an amendment, that until the Government had laid before the House an estimate of the expenses required for the erection of new buildings at any point that might be selected, it was inexpedient for the House to interfere with the existing arrangement. He pointed to the difficulties which had hitherto been found to surround the subject when the question was under discussion, and expressed his belief that a majority could not be found in favor of any permanent Seat of Government. He recommended that duplicates of all public documents should be kept, so that one set might be kept at each of the places where the Government alternately met.

Mr. Loranger entered at length into statistics to prove that the alternation system was extravagant and should be abolished.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the children of Israel traveled 1750 miles in 40 years, and the children of Canada had beaten them in a 15 years' pilgrimage; but he did not want to go back to Montreal, the City of Parliament House burning, Library burning, and so forth, then to Quebec, Bytown, &c. He asked where we were going next? He drew attention to the public buildings of the United States, and censured the Government that they did not let well enough alone, and remain in Toronto.

Mr. Ferres justified the mob of Montreal, as they were called, and said they allowed no other building besides the Parliament House to be burnt down in 1849. He thought the peaceable character of the citizens of Montreal would bear comparison with that of any other people in the Province. He showed the uselessness of Mr. Cameron's motion, by references to the amount of property owned by the Government in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere. And he announced his intention to give his vote in favor of fixing the permanent Seat of Government, even if it should be in Upper Canada.

Mr. Ferrie spoke in favor of a permanent capital.

Mr. Ferguson said this Parliament could not bind that which was to follow it, and he disapproved of any alteration of the present system until the question had been referred to the people in a general election.

Mr. Gould said unless there was to be a permanent Union, it would not be expedient to change the present system of alternating Parliaments.

Mr. Limoux corrected certain mis-statements in the statistical statements of Mr. Loranger.

Mr. Drummond denounced the nomadic system, and said there was no such system found in any country having any aspirations after nationality.

Mr. Poulot spoke in favor of Quebec as the most suitable place for the Seat of Government.

Mr. Powell spoke against Mr. Cameron's amendment.

Mr. Brown said the great question was evidently not the abstract principle of a permanent Seat of Government, but whether Montreal should be selected. The justness of the abstract principle no one disputed; but the contingencies of the Union had to be taken into account. We were a different people—different in language and religion. And Upper Canada would never submit to have the Seat of Government permanently in Lower Canada—so long as representation was not based on population.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald spoke in favor of a permanent Seat, and warned the Quebec members against being deluded by the movement of the Toronto members.

Mr. Wilson pointed out the anomalous position occupied by the Government in not having a fixed policy on so important a subject as this.

Mr. Marchildon spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Roebuck Macdonald advocated a permanent Seat of Government.

Mr. Stevenson said the anomaly of travelling Parliaments was not so great as many others in our system. He was in favor of Kingston being chosen.

Mr. Clarke considered the expense of removing the Seat of Government a matter of small account, and advocated the existing system as the most satisfactory; taking into account the contingency of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Foley was in favor of a permanent Seat of Government. But he desired to know what was to be the cost, and would vote for Mr. Cameron's amendment.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald explained his reasons for voting for the amendment to be, that the main motion was simply one in favor of the current year; and as he believed that Montreal was not the proper place, he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Larwill spoke in favor of alternating Parliaments, and considered a dissolution merely a question of time—on the ground of the essential difference of race, religion, and language in the same in the Pyramids are built as they are new.

Mr. O. Fortier supported the amendment; justifying the alternating system as affording the members from the two sections an opportunity of getting acquainted with each other.

The House then divided on Mr. Cameron's amendment.—Yeas, 63; Nays, 68.

The roll of the House was then read in conformity of the Call of the House.

The order for the Call of the House was discharged.

Mr. Drummond moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it stand adjourned till Wednesday eight days.

The motion was carried.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The *Leader* has revived the suggestion of remitting to the Home authorities the discussion of the Seat of Government question. It remarks:—

"The discussion in the House last evening, shows how necessary it is that the Crown assert its prerogative in regard to the question of naming the place at which the Parliament of the Province shall be convened. By a vote of 63 against 58—at a sitting especially set apart by a Call of the House, for the consideration of the question, it was declared to be at present inexpedient to interfere with the alternating system. The closeness of the vote, of course, indicates that we have not yet finally disposed of the question, and the subject will be constantly recurring in Parliament, until a bill is passed establishing permanently some one place as being the place for the Seat of Government to be designated by the Home Authorities."

SIX DOLLARS A DAY.—The Committee on Contingencies met on Tuesday last; and, by a vote of 8 to 4, agreed to report that instead of four dollars a day, the sum allowed by law, the members, without any alteration in the law, should take six dollars a day.

It was objected, that to vote away the money of the province in the teeth of the law—to address the Governor for money to pay contingencies, and then use it to pay a rate of wages contrary to law—never even going into committee, and thus cutting off far debate,—was a very bad precedent—but the House at once ordered the payments at 6s to be made, by a majority vote.

☞ The Attorney-General had given notice that the Monday resolve must be rescinded or their day was done—and when Thursday came their salvation rested on not having it rescinded at all!—*Message.*

Speech of the Emperor of the French.

The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was opened on Monday, by the Emperor in person.

His Imperial Majesty delivered the following speech:

"Peers and Senators,—On the last occasion of my assembling, your serious anxieties prevailed. The allied armies were engaged in a siege, where the obstinacy of the defence raised a doubt of success. Europe, uncertain, seemed to be awaiting the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself.

"To maintain the war, I asked of you a loan, which you voted unanimously, though the amount might have appeared excessive.

"The rise in the price of provisions threatened the laboring classes with general inconvenience, and a disturbance of our monetary system caused a fear that business and labour would slacken.—Banks to your aid and the energy displayed both in France and England, and above all to the assistence of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared, have been for the most part averted.

"A grand feat of arms at last decided in favor of the Allies a struggle unexampled in history for its inveteracy. From that moment the opinion of Europe was more openly expressed. Our alliances were everywhere extended and strengthened.

"The third loan was completed without difficulty. The country gave me a fresh proof of its confidence by subscribing for a sum five times larger than that I asked for. It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from the dearness of provisions—sufferings alleviated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the 10,000,000 distributed to the departments. The arrival of the foreign grain has now produced a considerable fall; the anxiety caused by the disappearance of gold has diminished, and never has labour been more abundent or wages higher.

"The hazards of war have revived the military spirit of the nation. Never have there been so many voluntary enlistments, nor so much ardour amongst the conscripts designed by lot.

"To this brief expose of the present situation must be added facts of great political significance.

"The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give a proof of her confidence and of her esteem for our country, and to make our relations more intimate, has come to visit me in France. The emotion which welcome she received has proved to her how profound were the sentiments her presence inspired, and was of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two peoples.

"The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, embraced our cause with that courageous spirit which he had before exhibited on the field of battle, has also come to France to consecrate a union already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers.

"These sovereigns have beheld a country, lately so agitated and disinherited of its rank in the council of Europe, now prosperous, peaceable, and respected—waging war, not with the momentary delirium of passion, but the calmness of justice, and the energy of duty. They have seen that France that was sending 200,000 men across the seas, convoking to Paris at the same time all the arts of peace, as if she meant for ever to Europe 'The existing war is only to me an episode. My ideas and my powers are always partly directed towards the arts of peace. Let us neglect nothing for a good understanding, and drive me not to throw into the field of battle all the resources and all the energy of a great nation.'

"This appeal seems to have been understood, and the winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduced into the deliberations the entire influence of the sovereign of a vast empire. Sweden linked herself more closely to England and France by a treaty that guaranteed the integrity of her territory. Lastly, the advice or entreaties of all the cabinets reaching St. Petersburgh, the Emperor of Russia, the inheritor of a situation he had not created seemed to be inspired with a desire to agree to put an end to the causes that led to this sanguinary conflict. He determined to accept the propositions transmitted by Austria. The Honor of his arms secured, it was to his own honor to give way to the clearly expressed wish of Europe.

"The plenipotentiaries of belligerent and belligerent powers are now assembled in Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity that animates them all necessarily creates the hope of a favorable result. Nevertheless, let us wait with dignity the end of the negotiations, ready, invincible, draw the sword anew, or to extend the hand to those whom we have fairly fought.

"Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves with the means calculated to augment the strength and the riches of our race, by all possible, draw alliances formed by a community of glory and sacrifices, and of which peace will far better exhibit the reciprocal advantages.

"Finally, in this solemn moment for the destinies of the world, let us put our trust in God to the end that He may guide our efforts in the direction most conducive to the interests of humanity, of civilization."

The Emperor was most enthusiastically received in his passage to and from the Salle des Marchaux.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES IN THE CRIMEA.—The *Moniteur* says that Marshal Pelissier has informed the Minister of War that the resolution passed by the Plenipotentiaries on the 25th of February, relative to the armistice, which is to extend to the 31st of March, was known in the Crimea on the 28th of February. On the 29th February, at a conference held at the Tractir Bridge between the chiefs of the staff of the Allied armies and General Tschimem, delegated by the Commander-in-chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete cessation of hostilities.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—We believe it is intended to pass a Prohibitory Liquor Law for Upper Canada; the resolutions regarding a stringent license system to apply to Lower Canada only.

New Advertisements for To-Day.

Spring Goods.—J. & J. Bush.

Fifty Lots to be given away.—B. Flint.

To all whom it may concern.—T. Wills.

Penitentiary Shoe Store &c., &c.—J. H. German.

Extract from proceedings of Vestry Meeting.—Frankford Spring Fair.

School Teacher wanted at Cannifton.

Spring Show of Grain, County of Hastings.

The Poetry of Physic, Ayer's Pills.

By-Law No 70 of the Town of Belleville.

Prince Edward Farmers' Mutual Insu'ce Co.

School Notice.

Hastings Chronicle.

Belleville, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The only thing worthy of interest that has been occupying the attention of Parliament, has been the question relating to a permanent seat of Government. Mr. J. S. McDonald brought forward a Resolution affirming the propriety of choosing a permanent situation. The subject created quite an animated discussion, but the Resolution was ultimately thrown out by an amendment of Mr. Cameron to postpone it until information could be obtained as to the cost of removal, the erection of buildings, &c.

Although opposed to the perambulating system which has been in vogue for the last few years, yet we are glad that Mr. McDonald's resolution was suppressed. Had it been adopted, the next question would have been the locality. Under the present circumstances, we have no doubt that it would have been Montreal or Quebec. The dodge with the Lower Canadians was to propose Bytown, which was very likely to fail, in which case the members in the Lower section of Upper Canada were to vote with the Lower Canadians for Montreal or Quebec. This of course would have given Lower Canada the majority, and the Government would have another journey back again. We think it better that it should remain in Toronto for the next four years, when circumstances will be such as to enable us to take more decided and profitable action.

There is no doubt in our own mind that Kingston has greater claims than any other competitor for the seat of Government. In the first place, Kingston is as nearly central for the two Provinces as desirable. The means of communication either by water or railroad are superior. As a military and defensible position it stands second to none, except Quebec; and then as regards its size, it is not so large as to fear anything like the unless depredations of mobs,—as in Montreal, when the Parliament House was burned and Her Majesty's Representative was pelted with rotten eggs,—nor is it so small as not to be able to furnish all necessary accommodation; and if we considered that a moral argument could have any weight with our Government, we might cite them to the time when the seat of Government was removed from Kingston contrary to pledges and expectations, and the reaction which followed,—how it produced stagnation in business, and reduced many to ruinous circumstances. The only atonement that can be made is to restore to this ill-used city the advantages which were so unjustly taken away, and much more should this be the case when it at the same time offers the best natural and material advantages. Neither Toronto or Montreal we think stands any chance of becoming the favored competitor; their antagonistic interests and rivalries are too great to let either one support the other, and under such circumstances they will be more likely to confer the benefit upon some place of more moderate pretensions. Bytown is quite too far removed from the frontier of the country, and when it is not at all fortified, and in case of invasion would offer little or no protection against the enemy. While Hamilton and other surrounding cities are too far West, Quebec is quite too far East, and therefore they cannot expect any general support. Kingston is the only one of any of the grounds, there is not a place in the whole Province so well adapted for becoming the permanent seat of our Provincial Government as the city of Kingston. It will have to come to this at last, as the country will not tolerate the foolish expenditure needlessly and commonly incurred in the present perambulating system.

LAW REFORM BILL.

Upon looking over the various Bills enclosed to us by our friends in the neighborhood of the halls of Legislation, there is one purporting to amend and consolidate certain Acts relating to the superior Courts of Law in Upper Canada; we found what we expected from the name, a voluminous document, and while poring over some of the three hundred and seventeen sections which it contains, we were greeted in a low tone to our *private* imagination to find if possible what faults and imperfections might be laid to its charge,—while at the same time we are decidedly in favor of the greater part of the provisions of the Act. One prominent feature we mention as a fault is, that it tacitly despoils the County Court Judge of the many beneficial powers to act in certain cases in proceedings which are carried on in the superior Courts, which he now possesses. This law also entails a great amount of agency, expenses in Toronto, &c., upon any suitor where more than two plans are required. This, with the full charge now made by the law agents in Toronto, would in our opinion be an evil. To explain—we will illustrate what we think a fair case for trial under this proposed law: Suppose two persons have dealings with each other, and each has an account of his various transactions; upon a dispute arising as to what the correct account and balance are, the parties have recourse to a suit at law; one party must be plaintiff and the other defendant; the plaintiff claims everything he ever gave to the defendant,—in other words sues his whole account, knowing that the defendant has also a large account, and fearing that if he sues for only what he thinks is the balance really due, the defendant will meet that balance with his whole account. Suppose also that the plaintiff claims in his account items which the defendant disputes altogether.

Now the defendant at the proper stage of the proceedings wishes to put in three last pleas. First, he disputes the whole account in order to make the plaintiff prove all, and among the rest these disputed items. Secondly, he has paid large sums of money at various times, not only upon the account, but also in full of items of the account, and at the time the items were purchased. Thirdly, he has a set-off of his own account, over and above what money has paid.

According to this proposed law, the defendant will be allowed to plead any *two* of the above pleas at his election. But he wants the *three*, or he cannot get on. If this bill becomes law, he will be compelled to get the solicitor to draw up all his defence, and send off to Toronto and lose time by making an application there, which will take up one week at least for *leave to add a third plea*. Besides the delay, he will be compelled to pay some ten to his own mind that it could have been dollars to the Toronto agent for his services &c. This we think is hard for defendants, and also for Attorneys practising in outer counties. It will be a fat thing for Toronto lawyers, but a grievous *tax* upon those who have all the *labor* of the suit. We would prefer to give the power to the County Court Judge, or allow defendants to plead as many pleas as they like, or also to compell them to put the pleas in upon oath.

On the whole we think it, that it requires all writs to be signed and sealed in Toronto, as at present. Why cannot the Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas in outer counties issue writs as well as to keep salaried officers for that purpose, and where in nine cases out of ten, those very writs are delivered to litigants by the Deputy himself? It appears to us that the office of Clerk of the Process is not required, and economy would certainly dispense with it, and so would policy, where it is not absolutely required, and we must say we can see no great necessity for it.

The Festival of St. Patrick.

The anniversary of Ireland's tutelar saint was celebrated in this town on Monday evening last, 24th instant,—the celebration having been postponed, as the President facetiously remarked, till after Easter, so that the nobility of them would be able to regale themselves on something more pleasant than fish; such a dinner, we opine, would be rather too *scaly*, and on this account we admire the postponement. The Dinner was served up in very excellent style by Mr. Wallbridge; the room, which was sufficiently spacious, was tastefully festooned with evergreens, and enlivened with flags and mottoes; on the right was a motto in the ancient Hibernian, signifying "Ten thousand welcomes," on the left, "The day we celebrate and all who honor it." At the head of the room hung the National flag, with "God save the Queen" in gilt letters,—at the lower end the harp of Erin, with its appropriate sentiment.

Mr. O'Hare, the President, took his seat at the head of the table; surrounding him we observed the Rev. M. Brennan, Messrs. Davy, Stevenson, Judd, Brouse, &c. Over 100 sat down to dinner; after they had regaled themselves to their heart's content with the good things spread in rich and varied abundance before them, the first standing toast was given with a suitable introduction,—"The Queen," which was drunk with all the honors due to the manner. The Band,—which contributed much to the life and festivity of the occasion,—struck up the National anthem.

The next toast in order was "The day we celebrate, and all who honor it;" this was prefaced by an appropriate introduction from the President, by saying that "St. Patrick's day in the morning." Mr. Finn and the Rev. M. Brennan responded.

"The Emperor Napoleon and the Allied Armies."—The President in introducing this toast gave quite a lengthy speech, showing wherein Irishmen had distinguished themselves in the wars of the Crimea and "Irish Grenadier."

Response by Mr. Meagher.

To the fourth toast, "The land we left and the land we live in," *Air*—"Larry O'Gaffe," Mr. Lynch replied. The fifth toast was drank in solemn silence—"The Memory of our Forefathers." *Air*—"Hail to the chief." The sixth toast was "The Clergy of Canada and of the mother country." *Air*—"Haste to the wedding." Mr. Brennan replied. "Civil and religious liberty" was the next toast on the list. Messrs. Bird and Davy responded in suitable impromptu. "Father Matthew and the cause of Temperance" was next drunk in a most hearty manner! *Air*—"Farewell to whiskey." Response by Messrs. Falkiner and Davy. "The Bar of Canada" was next in order and exorted an elegant response from Mr. Hoston. The Mr. Pontou was "The Press." Drank with all the honors; *Air*—"St. Patrick's day." Response by Mr. Diamond. "Our Guests" was the next toast; *Air*—"We've lived and loved together." Messrs. Franck and Davy responded. The 12th behind the standard toasts,—though last, it was not least in importance—"The Ladies"—Drank with Irish enthusiasm. *Air*—"My love is but a lassie yet." Mr. Ivers responded in a very happy manner. The health of the President was next proposed by Mr. Hutton, and drank heartily.

The President was pleased to allude to Mr. Dame in a complimentary manner for having contributed on several occasions much to their enjoyment by his musical performances. Mr. Dame in his reply took occasion in his own happy and peculiar way to give his friends a hearty Irish penance before. He however complimented them on having greatly improved in their habits in this respect since their first festival three years ago. Their pledging the cause of Temperance in *Champagne*, was a proof of the advance of Father Matthew's principles! When will the sons of St. Patrick be free from the perpetration of "Bulls."

A few more volunteer toasts followed, and the party separated amidst the best of order and kindly feeling.

☞ The wife of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, and the infant son of Hon. John Ross, both of the Legislative Council, have died within a few days.

☞ A few days since 40 or 50 passengers while crossing the Delaware from New Jersey to Camden, were drowned or burnt—the steam-boat took fire—the ice prevented her from crossing quite over—and many perished. On the 29th 30 or 40 more persons perished last week, by the collision of two steamboats.

FIRE.—On the morning of Saturday last, 22nd inst., the shop occupied by Mr. Lewis Grant, merchant, Front street, was discovered to be on fire. When discovered, the flames inside had made so much progress that all subsequent attempts to save the building were of no avail. The fire spread so rapidly that it was with the utmost difficulty the inmates, who were in a state of repose when the alarm was given, were enabled to escape with their lives. Little or nothing of any importance was saved, and Mr. Grant's loss, although insured for £4,500, will be all of £2000. Mr. W. B. Lauder, the owner of the premises, was insured for £1,000. His loss will be trifling. The origin of the fire is wrapped in the deepest mystery. Mr. Grant himself, as was generally his custom, examined the premises in every part before retiring, and found everything safe. It seems almost improbable that it could have been the result of accident, and it seems almost as improbable that there could be in the town such incarnations of evil as an incendiary capable of perpetrating so black a deed.

As a business man Mr. Grant has been exceedingly successful, owing chiefly to his own persevering diligence, and as an individual, he is esteemed and respected by all who know him. His late misfortune will exort general sympathy, and we trust that he will soon be enabled to recommence business, that his numerous friends may have an opportunity of demonstrating their feelings by a renewed and increased patronage.

PROCEEDINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 19th, 1856.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Ponton, Chilver, Wilson, Blacklock, Clarke, Stevens, Hope, Davy, Lafontaine, Holden, and Brown.

The Mayor reported that the inattention of all the constables, (Roche excepted,) to the business of the Town.

Recommendations from Magistrates of the Town were handed in, declaring Wm. Thompson and others, fit persons to keep Saloons.

LEASES, &c.—The Return asked for, at the last meeting of the Council, with reference to the number of leases granted to the Town, and the amounts now due on such, was laid upon the Table, showing the sum of £150 9s. 9d. now due on Water Lots. Amount of Stock, held by the Town—

Gas Company.....£3,000
Grant of Sidney Road.....245

Amount of Dividends received:—on Gas Company, none; on Front of Sidney Road Stock, £85 4s. 0d.

Amount of Interest due by Gas Company, £348 5s. 11d., which is over-paid by contra account, not yet passed the Council, including paid Town in February, 1855, £296 19s. 8d.

POLICE.—Mr. Davy moved, seconded by Mr. Clarke, That the Report of the Mayor complaining of the non-attention of the Police, and the misconduct of Mutrie, be referred to the committee on Police.—*Carried.*

TOWN PAPERS.—Dr. Hope rose and said, that he had been in the habit of receiving many papers connected with the Town from the Clerk, and taking them home to examine. He had no complaint against the Clerk, but had been informed by him, that the Mayor had given orders not to allow these documents to leave his possession. The law provided that the office should be kept open certain hours during the day, but he did not wish to enforce that, provided the papers and documents of the Town were at his disposal. He thought them quite as safe with any of the Councillors, as in the Town Hall. In many cases it would be necessary for committees to have them, and they could not at all times meet in the Hall. And if they could not be obtained without coming to the Clerk's office, he should feel it his duty to resign.

The Mayor said he had instructed the Clerk not to allow the papers belonging to the Town to be taken out of his office. He had heard parties reprimanded by the Judges of the County Court, for taking out of the proper offices, public records, and he thought it the best way to act in the future, to prevent any accident, such as losses of any papers.

Dr. Hope's only object was to point out the impossibility of the Clerk holding his office, in connection with the Gas Company, and of keeping his office open according to Law.

Mr. Ponton thought there was no doubt, but that the papers should be in the hands of the clerk during certain hours, but there could be no possible objection to any member having any documents during other parts of the day and night.

PETITION.—A petition from H. McGinnis, claiming £46 5s. as damages done him by the overflowing of the River, in the spring of 1855, by the erection of a bridge by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and other claims which he leaves at the discretion of the town.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS.—Mr. Ponton moved, seconded by Dr. Hope, That a committee be appointed by the Mayor, to revise and consolidate the By-Laws of the Town, with a view to their publication.

Dr. Hope thought, as the question of Licenses was now before Parliament, it would not be advisable to publish the By-Laws until they saw the result of present legislation.

Mr. Ponton thought the consolidation of the By-Laws could be deferred; but in the meantime they could get the report. The motion was then carried.

The Mayor appointed Messrs. Ponton, Hope, Davy, Chilver and O'Hare.

ROADS.—Mr. Brown gave notice that he would move at the next meeting, "That tenders be advertised for, for building a road to the Railroad Depot."

Mr. Ponton said the repairs of the principal streets should be given out by tender and, that after a certain time, no petition praying for new works should be entertained.

ACCOUNTS.—Dr. Hope moved, seconded by Dr. Holden, That they be given in both papers, requesting all parties having claims against the Town, previous to 1856, to present them forthwith."—*Carried.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Davy called attention to the state of the Fire Department, and wanted to know whether certain hose had been ordered, and whether the companies were efficiently organized.

Mr. Brown said he had examined hose in Montreal, and received a letter warranting them. Some might be gone to the Mayor, who he believed had ordered them, but had not been received. He also said that one Engine was in good order, but that the Engine companies were disbanded.

Mr. Davy thought some steps should be taken in organizing the companies, and a new Engine purchased.

Mr. Ponton said that as there was no report from the Chief Engineer, he would move seconded by Mr. Chilver, That the Chief Engineer be requested to furnish a Report of the state of the Fire Department.

Mr. Lafontaine said that the companies had disbanded because the Town had not furnished proper apparatus to work with.—*Int.*

LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening last, Dr. L. N. Jones delivered a Lecture in the Mechanic's Institute Rooms on "NATURE'S LAWS, AND THEIR APPLICATION IN HYGIENE." This highly important subject was treated by the Lecturer in the most popular and entertaining manner. We trust that he may be prevailed upon to continue the same subject on some future occasion, and that a fuller house may then carry away with them the same feelings of profit and pleasure that those did who listened to him on Tuesday evening.

INSURANCE FOR FARMERS.—We would direct attention to the notice in our advertising columns of "The Prince Edward Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company." No better guarantee need be had of its respectable character and reliable working, than the names of the gentlemen who compose the Board of Directors. There has been every need of such a Company, for the cheap and effectual insurance of Farm property; and we believe the present Company offers every security and inducement that could be required.

Mr. D. McMullen is general Agent, and Mr. Philip J. Roblin, of Frankford, local Agent for this County.

OUR MARKETS.—We have no change to notice this week; the roads are almost impassable for runners or wheels. Good wheat sells from 7s 6d to 8s: Corn 3s 6d to 3s 9d: Barley 4s: Peas 2s 6d to 3s: Rye 3s 9d: Oats, 1s 6d to 7s: Timothy seed, 10s: Clover seed, 30s 6d to 32s 6d: Butter, 10d to 1s: Potatoes plenty, 1s 6d.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "A Practical Essay on the Plough," by Jacob Bingham, accompanied by several diagrams relating to the style and action of the celebrated "Bingham Plough," which excited so much admiration at the Paris Exhibition. The Essay gives a succinct history of the Plough and its various improvements, and throws out many very valuable suggestions regarding the useful and difficult art of Ploughing. The Essay is well worth perusing, and the "Bingham plough," from the diagram and description, appears to be a perfect model of its kind.

"CHRISTINE; OR, WOMAN'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS."—*By Laura J. Curtis.*—DeWitt & Davenport, New York.—Those who open this book with the idea that they are about to peruse the usual stereotyped story of some love-sick damsel, who had to endure the customary trials of estrangement from the man she loved, the persecutions of parents or friends, and other moving incidents which compose the staple of model works of fiction, will be sadly disappointed—because its aim and scope are much higher and nobler. The personages in this book are admirably drawn and painted. Christine is a noble character, firm of purpose and unbending in the rugged path marked out for her course; and though she does violence to the heart's best affections. The portraiture of the unhappy Nina and Wycliffe at the end of the book, and the lovely Annie Murray, is most touchingly told, and contrasts strongly with the happy married life of Ellen Harper, and her noble husband, showing that love, not wealth, makes home an Elysium. The work contains 384 pages, and is neatly got up; price $1. For sale by Jas. Harrison.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The February number contains the following articles:—1. Modern Light Literature. 2. Military Adventure in the Pyrenees (concluded). 3. The Woodman's Age. 4. Public Instruction. Mr. Warren on Labor. 5. Touching Oxford. 6. The ancient coins of Greece. 7. Tickler among Thieves. 8. The Drama. 9. Lessons from the War. 10. Religion in Common Life.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—Having seen different communications in your Journal respecting the affairs of our Township Agricultural Society, in a public character, I freely used,—you would therefore do but an act of justice to publish the following proceedings of the County Society; and oblige yours, &c.,

JOHN H. MORDEN,
Ameliasburgh, March 18th, 1856.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At the Annual meeting of the County Agricultural Society, held in the Court House on Tuesday 18th inst., 1856,

J. P. Roblin Esq., President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year were read, showing a balance due the Treasurer of £23 4s. 7d.

Messrs. T. Donnelly and W. G. Clark were appointed Auditors to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

The Secretary read the Receipts and Expenditures for 1855 of the following Township Agricultural Societies, viz. Marysburg, Athol, Hallowell, and Sophiasburgh.

There having been no report from the Ameliasburgh Township Society for the last year, and Mr. J. J. Morden having stated that the Society had failed to carry out the requirements of the statute, as it was expected they would do when the money was drawn for the current year, and therefore the fund had not been used. He, Mr. Morden, now wished to return the money to the Treasurer of the County.

Moved by W. Bonfy, seconded by T. Donelly, and Resolved, That Mr. Morden pay over to the Treasurer, and Resolved, That one-half the money drawn as aforesaid, amount £25 10s. 10d.

Moved by Rev. D. McMullen, seconded by T. Donelly, and Resolved, That each Society connected with the Ameliasburgh Agricultural Society having been represented through the local press as to their proceedings, the County Secretary be in proper way,—after full explanation of that matter having been heard, this Association has pleasure in saying that the proceedings of said Society are to be implicated in that matter, to be fully exonerated from all blame.

The following officers were then chosen for the current year:—J P Roblin Esq. President; D Conger Esq. 1st Vice President; A. Greeley Esq. 2nd Vice President; Mr. Thos Donnelly Sec. & Treas.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to D. B. Stevenson, for his long and efficient services as Secty and Treasurer for several years past.

Directors.—Messrs. J H Morden, D Barker, J J Bowerman, Sam'l Anderson, R R Burlingham, Robert Werden and D B Stevenson.

Ordered, That the Secretary furnish each member of the Society with a copy of the Agriculturist.

Ordered, That E. W. Thompson, R. I. Denison, John Ostrom and Sheriff Boyes, Esq'rs, be nominated by this Society as suitable persons to be chosen members of the Board of Agriculture.

REV. DR. BURNS.—We are really sorry to have to announce the continued illness of the venerable pastor of Knox's Church. His physicians consider him as getting worse every day—and the public are pained to hear of his illness, associating as many do with his name, and with the cruel persecutions he has suffered, from men who if they would but pause and reflect would act a nobler, manlier part.—Dr. B. is much liked for his disregard of self, for his sincerity and for his liberality—and for his throwing up a rich Scottish income for life rather than see Scotland's cherished faith turned into a corrupt political machine, and also for his untiring earnestness as a christian minister, in the pulpit, and comforter of the sick and afflicted; should sporting in be it enabled soon to announce his complete return to health, although but few among us are so well prepared for the great change—death, judgment, eternity.—*Message.*

IMPORTANT IF CORRECT.—We learn, says the Montreal *Herald*, on what we believe—and have good reasons for believing to be excellent authority, that it is the contemplation of the British Government, as soon as the navigation opens, to mount, as soon as the navigation opens, to station thirty regiments of the line in Canada.

A JEREMIAD.—The *N. Y. Tribune's* able London correspondent foretells a crash in Europe. He says:

In spite of Norm and Roman law—in spite of England's grumbling and the complaints of Sardinia and Sweden, there will be peace before the end of April.—Prussia will be invited to sign the treaty, and a new era of swindling speculations and of the worship of the golden calf will open, and France and Russia will draw closer to one another, while a new explosion, more violent and more extensive than the previous ones have been, is slowly preparing all over Europe. The foundations of the Monarchic, Bureaucratic, and Bankocratic Governments and of the present social order are already undermined; the shafts are sunk and the galleries completed and will be charged, and any accidental spark may unexpectedly cause an eruption which must necessarily shake every European throne, without exception.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret much to record the sudden death of Sidney Jones, Esq., of the firm of H. & S. Jones. On Monday morning, Mr. Jones was thrown from a sleigh, caused by its pitching in crossing a hollow in the snow, on the Main Street. On falling from the sleigh, he lighted on his head. He was carried to the house of his brother (H. Jones Esq.) insensible. He lived but a short time after the accident. His loss is sincerely regretted, and the suddenness of his death has cast a gloom over the whole town.—Mr. Jones was in his 54th year.—*Brockville Rec.*

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The Board of School Trustees for the town of Brockville have petitioned the Legislature against the passing of the bill introduced by Mr. Bowes in regard to Separate Schools.—The real intent of the measure is to upset the Common School system of the country. Every board of trustees in the Province should petition against the passage of Mr. Bowes' bill, without loss of time.

☞ Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and Mr. Strahan, the convict bankers, are busily employed in prison,—the former at tailoring, the latter at chair making."

☞ At a Printers' Festival held in Boston, a short time since, the following carnital toast was drunk:—

The Editor—The man who is expected to know everything, tell all he knows and guess at the rest; to make his oath to his own good character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect candidates to office; to blow up everybody, suit everybody, and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone, "Here he *lies* at last;" in short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen, his boiler is filled with ink, his tender is his scissors, and his driving-wheel is public opinion; whenever he explodes it is caused by non-payment of subscriptions.

GREAT CURE!
AFTER THE PHYSICIANS HAD FAILED.

Russellville, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1855.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—We would inform you that we are out of your German Sarsaparilla which most wittingly ask. One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time (and spent about twenty years) with all the doctors in the country, but all of no avail. He looked on us as a dead man going about as anything we can compare him to. His disease appeared to be most overwhelming at all times, and he pertinently we persuaded on him to try your Bitters, with the promise to him if it did no good, we would charge him nothing for it, provided it took six bottles, according to the directions, which he has done, and is now entirely restored, and has become a well man. This cure has created a great sale in this neighborhood.

Respectfully, EDWARDS & BROWN.

☞ See advertisement. 31-2

Another remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.

Boston, July 2, 1855.

Gentlemen,—Agreeably to your suggestion, it gives me pleasure to state, that some five or six months ago, I purchased two bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, and commenced using the same according to directions, and experienced the happiest effects.

I had been troubled with dyspepsia about three years, during the warm season, and at times, was obliged to give up all attention to business; and although I tried the skill of many good physicians, I was much confined for me benefit to the house, and continued to grow worse, until I took your medicines. I am now almost entirely free of every disagreeable symptoms, and able to do business as usual.

The whole credit of my restoration to health is due to the Oxygenated Bitters.

Your obedient servant, ABNER SMITH.

Grocer, Central Street, Roxbury.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

The Fourth of July—A friend of ours burst his hand severely with fireworks on the glorious fourth;" he applied the Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and in half an hour was entirely free from pain. Don't forget this. 31-2

Oxygenated Bitters.—This pleasant and highly efficacious medicine has been fairly tested by our citizens, who do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to all other tonics for any weakness of the digestive organs. 31

Nerve Anodyne.—We hear of frese triumphs every day from the use of Dr. Cramer's Nerve Anodyne. People who have suffered days and nights, have instantaneously stopped the pain by applying the Nerve Anodyne. For sale at office, and by druggists generally. 30-2

"Honor to whom Honor is Due."

THE great number of persons in all parts of the country who have experienced the health restoring and invigorating effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in curing many of the worst forms of Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, has created a demand for it which is always trying to perpetrate and palm upon the unthousand wonders one which profess to cure all the diseases with which mankind are afflicted. Certainly possible Mixture stands like a monument," against all such pretenders, and is a standing proof of the fact that it does really possess virtues and properties found in no other medicine by its specific power over the blood; expelling from that great seat of life all impurities, and infecting disease, opposing the secret sore, acting gently on the Liver, and in fact, building and restoring the whole system anew energizing those giving strength and vigor to each and every function and drooping. The traveler or the bustle will bear us out in all we say of this valuable remedy. 26-m

Bite of a Rattlesnake cured in five minutes by the *PAIN KILLER!*—Read the following:

St. Louis, Mo., August 26th, 1851.

MESSRS PERRY DAVIS & SON:—GENTS—A merchant of Limestone, in this State, called on me a few days since, and informed me he was severely bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake, from the effects of which he had suffered most dreadfully. The family chancing to have some of Perry Davis' Pain Killer on hand, they immediately commenced bathing the bitten place, which was very much inflamed at the time of the first application, but surprising as it may seem, the poison was soon observed to exclude from the wound, and in order to eliminate the young man felt sobered, entirely free from pain, or any effect from the bite, and in the flesh around, which healed very soon, and the young man was able to prosecute his business without further delay.

By giving publicity in this fact in your pamphlet designed for Southern and western distribution, and such countries as possess reptiles more or less abounding, it might serve the cause of humanity, in the case of any applying an article, the want of which has long been experienced.

Yours respectfully, H. BLADSLEY,

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son.—Having made a careful test of all of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysentery and Cholera Morbus middle in a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, promoted by the feeling of a common humanity, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe, and so far as my observation goes, effectual remedy.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD K. FULLER,

Pastor of First Baptist Church, Somerset, Mass.

Sold by Holden & Co., M. Sawyer, and E. Chandler.

Married.

At Picton, March 24th, by the Rev. J. C. Slater, Henry Shelby Dingman Esq., son of Colonel Henry Dingman, of Marysburgh, County of Prince Edward, to Melissa Williams, of Ameliasburgh, Co. Prince Edward.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—A motion of this nature has been voted down in the Assembly.

CARD.

To His Worship the Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society:

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for your patronage and liberality to me, a stranger, at the ball which I had the honor to furnish on Monday last.

D. MELROSE.

Belleville, March 26, 1856.

EXTRACT

From Proceedings of Vestry Meeting at St. Thomas' Church, Euster, 1856.

"The Treasurer of the Building committee having submitted his account of moneys received and expended for the erection of the new Church, this Vestry have to request that the subscribers to the fund will make every exertion to meet the calls of the Treasurer, James Whiteford Esq., at an early date.

JOHN GRIER, Rector,
Chairman of Vestry.

F. M'ANNANY, *Sec'y.*

Frankford Spring Fair

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

The First Day of April, 1856.

Spring Goods!

J. & J. BOOTH,

Merchant Tailors and General Clothiers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers and the Public, that they have

JUST RECEIVED

per *Express*, a choice assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

of the latest New York Styles, selected expressly for the Order department of their Trade,

consisting of plain and fancy Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Cashmeres in, Cabanos, Tweeds, and other fashionable fabrics.

They have also on hand a large assortment of **Made-up Clothing**, suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. & J. BOOTH.

Front Street, Belleville, }
26th March, 1856. }

31

Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store.

RECEIVED by Express, a Large assortment of goods for the SPRING TRADE.

Cheap for Cash. Ladies' Pronella Boots, 5s. per pair. Work made to order if required. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

J. H. GERMAN.

Belleville, March 26, 1856. 31

COUNTY OF HASTINGS SHOW



OF SPRING SEED GRAIN,

THE SHOW will take place at the Town Hall, Belleville, on Saturday, the 12th April, at 10 o'clock A. M. The samples of grain receiving premiums will be sold immediately after the premiums are declared.

	1st.,	2nd.,	3rd.
Six Bush. of Spring Wheat,	15s	12s	10s
do do of Small Peas,	15	12	10
do do of large Peas,	15	12	10
do do of Black Eye & other varieties,	15	12	10
do do of Barley,	10	7	5
do do of Oats,	10	7	5
do do of Potatoes, early variety,	10	7	5
do do of Winter,	10	7	5
do do of Corn in the ear saved expressly for seed,	10	7	5

By Order,

S. D FARLEY, *Sec'y.*

Belleville, March 26, 1856.

50 Lots to be Given Away

—IN THE—

VILLAGE OF TROY.

TROY is situated on Lot No. 2, 4th con. Elziver, on the Scootomatto River, 4½ miles from the Village of Tweed.

The Subscriber will give away to Sober Industrious persons, 50 Lots, 66 feet Frontage, by 150 feet depth, on the following conditions:—

1st. No intoxicating drinks to be Sold.

2nd. A good Frame, Stone, or Brick House not less than 18 x 24 and 1½ stories high, to be put up and finished within two years, if wood, to be painted white outside. Upon the building being erected, a Free Deed will be given.

Mechanics of all kinds, would do well to look after Lots soon.

Enquire of J. Comar, Troy, or of

B. FLINT.

Belleville, 26th March, 1856. 31

PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*

JOHN MURNEY, ARCHIBALD SOUTHARD.
ABSALOM GERELY, WILSON BENTLY,
AARON D. DOUGALL, N. S. CONGER.

J. MCMILLL, Secretary.
DANIEL MCMULLEN, General Agent.
PHILIP I. ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.

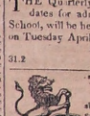
SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Quarterly Examination of Candidates for admission to the Grammar School, will be held at the Grammar School on Tuesday April 8th, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

HENRY D. POWIS,
Sec'y of Examining Board.

31.2

The Poetry of Physic.



AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their disorders if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents.—Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out. Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangements of all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure, suffer no more; the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is the best medicine for a cough is known to the whole world, and that *Ayer's Pills* are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1,00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell Ms., and sold by Druggists everywhere. 31 81

REMEMBER!

—THE—

ADJOURN'D SALE

—OF THE—

FURNITURE, BEDS, BEDDING, CARPETS, STOVES, OMNIBUS, AND ALL THE EFFECTS OF THE

Railroad House, Belleville, C. W.

WHICH commences on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, and will continue until the whole is disposed of, also the unexpired lease of the premises.

Great bargains may be expected, as the whole must be sold without reserve.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.

March 26, 1856. 30

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE Notice that the County Council of the County of Hastings, will meet at the Court House in the Town of Belleville, on Tuesday the 8th of April next, for the despatch of general business.

By Order, THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk,
County Hastings.

Belleville, March 16, 1856. 31-2

WANTED,

A GOOD SCHOOL TEACHER, of some experience in teaching, in School section No. 5, Canifton, Township of Thurlow, County of Hastings.

Apply to A. S. BRISTOL,
Sec. & Treas.

Canifton, March 27th, 1856. 32

Notice to School Teachers.

THE NEXT Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Instruction for the examination of Teachers, is appointed to be held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on Thursday, the 3rd day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

Candidates are required to present Certificates of Character, signed by Clergymen or Local Superintendents.

WM. GREGG,
Sec. of Board

Belleville, March 17, 1856. 30 2

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ninth Instalment of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Belleville Gas Company, has this day been called in by the Trustees of the said "The Belleville Gas Company," and made payable at their office in Belleville, to the Secretary of the said Company, on Friday, second day of May, 1856.

C. G. LEVESCONTE,
President.

Belleville, March 11, 1856. 30

CUSTOM HOUSE.

PORT OF BELLEVILLE,
7TH MARCH, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if the undermentioned packages of Goods, Wares, Merchandize are not claimed and duly entry made thereof at this Office, by the parties respectively entitled to receive the same, before the 12th proximo, they will be sold on that day by PUBLIC AUCTION, as the law directs:—

John Bull,	1 Box Scales,
John Lewis,	2 Boxes Saws,
do	1 Box Tools,
do	5 Bdls. Seaths,
do	1 Lot Buggy Spokes,
C. G. LeVescante,	7 Bdls. Varnish,
do	4 " Turpentine.
do	6 " Tar & Rosin,
do	1 Bundle Sad Paper,
do	7 Boxes Glassware,
do	1 Bbl. Rosin,
do	3 Dry Bbl.
do	3 Cases,
do	3 Boxes,
do	4 Boxes Glassware,
do	2 Bbls.
do	1 Keg.
do	4 Boxes,
do	1 Carpet.
E. P. Russell,	12 Hand Sleighs,
do	1 Case Pipe,
B. Elsie,	2 Mill Stones,
do	3 Boxes Castings,
C. Twomey,	3 Bbls. Tobacco,
R. Hulbart,	2 Boxes Medicines,
J. Glass,	1 Bbl.
do	1 Box,
E. Donoghue,	2 Casks Wine,
D. Osborne,	1 Roll Belting,
A. A. Campbell,	1 Bbl.
do	4 do Oil,
do	1 Iron Safe,
Mr. Haggart,	1 Bbl. Oil,
Mr. Nicholson,	1 Case,
D. McLellan,	1 Box.

S. S. FINDEN,
Collector.

29.4.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Law between O'Hare & Carman, expired on the 1st instant, by effluxion of time. The business will be carried on as heretofore by the undersigned, to whom debts will be collected, and to whom payments must be made.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, 6th March, 1856. 29-3

REMOVED.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES has removed his Watch and Jewelry Establishment to Hamtdy's Buildings, corner of Front and Bridge Streets, near the Railroad House, where he still keeps on hand a Splendid Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and Fine Jewelry, Clocks and Plated Ware, &c. &c., Cheaper than any other Establishment in Town.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES.

Belleville, March, 1856. 29

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, AND WILL BY SOLD AT ANCTION OR PRIVATE SALE,

WATER Lot No. 8, on the West side of Front Street Belleville, with the Building thereon erected, and lately occupied as a Sash and Blind Factory, and Machine shops, also Engine and Boiler therein, belonging to the same, together with Stock in the Front of Sidney Plank Road, and in the Canniston and Stirling Plank Road, also in the Farmer's Union Road Com'y, and a share in the *City of the Bay* steamer. The above will be sold cheap for Cash or short approved Credit.

Apply to D. L. CARSCALLEN.

Belleville, March 4, 1856. 28

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

11 ROLLS of SOLE LEATHER, of the best quality.

Also, 25 doz. of SHOE PACKS.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.

Belleville, Feb. 19, 1856. 26

SALE OF FARMS —AND— WILD LANDS.

To be Sold by Auction,

—AT—

Messrs. Wakefield, Coate, & Co.'s AUCTION MART, KING STREET, TORONTO,

—ON—

Thursday, the 17th of April next,

At 12 o'clock, noon.

DEEDED LANDS.

Township.	Con.	Lot.	Acres.
Nottawasaga,	6th	9	200
"	7th	N. ½ 4, 10, 11,	500
"	7th	N. ½ & S. E. ¼ 3, N. W. ¼ 15.	200
"	8th	E. ½ 11,	100
"	9th	1, 2,	400
"	10th	3,	200
"	11th	N. ½ 8,	100
"	12th	5, 7,	400
Tay,	9th	E. 4 7,	100

CROWN LANDS.

Tosoronto,	6th	21, 22,	400

COUNTY OF GREY.

Osprey,	A.	25, 26,		240
"	1st	37, 41, 42,	} North of Durham Road.	300
"	1st	43, 44, 46,		
"	2nd	44, 45, 46 47,	do	200
"	2nd	70, 75, 76 77,	do	200
"	3rd	66, 67, 68 69,	do	200
"	3rd	73, 74, 75 76,	do	200
"	10th	27, 32,	do	200
"	11th	23, 27, 28,	do	300
"	12th		do	100
"	14th	2, 7, 8,	do	225
"	1st	28, 29, 30, 31,	South Durham Road.	350
"	1st	32, 33, 34, 35,		
"	1st	36, 37, 38, 39,		
"	1st	40, 41, 42,		750
"	2nd	22, 23, 24, 25, 26,	do	250
"	3rd	27, 28, 29,	do	250
"	3rd	30, 31, 32, 33,	do	380
"	3rd	38, 41, 42.		

Terms:—£7 10 Cash deposit on every 100 acres, at time of sale. On deeded lands—one-fifth cash; balance in six annual instalments, with interest on the unpaid principal. On Crown Lands—The owner's right or interest only will be sold (subject to any balance money due, and the conditions imposed by the Government) the purchase money payable in three equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months' date approved endorsed paper, with interest.

The undersigned are instructed by the proprietors of these lands to dispose of them as above mentioned. To facilitate purchasers who may not wish to find endorsers, their notes without endorsation will be taken; the conveyance of title being left in the Agents' hands as collateral security until the notes are redeemed.

All particulars, and any information may be had from the undersigned.

GIRDLESTONE & MADDISON,
Agents.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

March 13, 1856. 30-4

1856.

BEACON Fire and Life Insurance Company,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE Undersigned continues to act as Agent, and will insure all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c., and Goods or Furniture in the same against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. All descriptions of Life Risks taken at as low rates as are consistent with security to the assured. Losses promptly settled without reference to England.

ROBT. NEWBERY.

30 *Agent at Belleville.*

R. CARMAN,

—LATE OF—

O'Hare & Carman,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c., &c. &c.

OFFICE over S. Crawford & Co.'s Store, Front Street, Belleville. 30

RATES!

TIRAGE AU FORT.

$16,000 Worth of Real Estate, &c.,

TO be disposed of by Tickets at $5 each. The highest Prize being a GRISTMILL, valued at £3,125, and which can be leased for £400 per annum, with 639 other Prizes, varying in value from £1,027 to £1 5s.

To be drawn at Brockville, C. W., on

Wednesday, May 15, 1856.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of

ROBT. NEWBERY,
Agent.

Belleville, March, 1856. 30-3

To Sell or Rent.

THE Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent his premises in 7th Concession Huntingdon, situate on the new Madoc Macadamized Road, which is well known as the best situation for a Store and a Well as the Co. of Hastings, and where the Subscriber has carried on an unexampled Country Merchantable Business for the last 3 years. The premises consist of about 5 acres of first quality tilled land, with a good frame House and a neatly fixed up Shop, also a good Barn and Stabling, and a Well at the door. For further particulars, by letter or otherwise, apply to

THOS. EMO.

West Huntingdon P. O., }
March 12, 1856. }

30-3

FOR SALE.

THE house and Lot in Belleville, at present occupied by the Subscriber, on Church Street. There is an acre of Land on which is an Orchard, Currant bushes, &c. Also, a Well and Spring of water.—The House is a frame building, 20 x 25, and a small Barn is adjacent.

For particulars as to terms &c., apply to the undersigned on the premises.

CHAS. MERRIAM.

Belleville, March 13, 1856. 30

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having accounts against the late Firm of O'HARE & CARMAN, are requested to send them in without delay to the undersigned.

JOHN O'HARE.

Belleville, March 17, 1856. 30-3

FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

PART of Lot No. 37, on the East side of Front Street, and part of Lot No. 37, on the West side of Pinnacle Street, Belleville, being 32 feet frontage on both Streets and about 300 feet from Street to Street.

These Lots will be sold or leased separately or jointly, to suit parties wishing to buy on Lease.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Sidney, March 18, 1856. 30 5

S. CRAWFORD & Co,

BEG leave to say to their customers and the public generally, that the gentleman who has been purchasing their stock of

SPRING GOODS

—IN—

EUROPE,

Has returned; and the goods will shortly arrive, via Boston and New York.

S. C. & Co. have great confidence in saying, that for

VARIETY, QUALITY & CHEAPNESS,

their stock will be found inferior to none ever before brought to Belleville. 30

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Schooner "ELLEN," *of Milford*, built in 1850, capable of carrying from 4 to 5,000 bushels of wheat, or from 60 to 70,000 feet of lumber. She is well found in rigging and cables, &c., and her sails are nearly new. Apply to W. Y. Church, Coburg.

Coburg, March 4th, 1856. 28-4

TO THE REEVES, TREASURERS, COLLECTORS AND CLERKS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

FINDING that the Law for collecting absentee and resident Taxes, is but imperfectly understood, and that no two Municipalities carry out this Law in the same manner, I now call your attention to the requirements of the Law, viz.

1st When the Clerk of any Municipality, whether of Town, Township or incorporated Village, makes out his Roll from which he is to collect the Taxes from Residents, he makes out on a separate Roll the amount of Taxes to be collected from absentee and Wild Lands. Of course, the Collector's Roll is given to the Collector, but the Roll for the collection of the absentee Tax, must be sent to the Treasurer. The Collector of the Municipality has nothing to do with the Wild Land Roll.

2ndly. When the Collector has finished collecting he makes his return to the Treasurer of the Municipality, who gives him credit for the amount uncollected.

3rdly. It then becomes the duty of the Treasurer of the Municipality to make out a return of the Taxes remaining unpaid on the Collector's Roll, and Transmit the same under his own hand and Certificate, to the County Treasurer, who is then charged with the collection thereof. After this return is made to the County Treasurer, no other officer or person has any authority to collect any portion of the same.

G. BENJAMIN.
Warden, C. H.

Office of the County Council,
Belleville, Feb. 6, 1856. 25

W. H. VANTASSELL,

TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE BRANCH OFFICE IN BELLEVILLE OF

The British American Friendly Society,

—ALSO FOR THE—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF OGDENSBURGH, which ensures almost entirely for Farmers, and meets all claims promptly. The rates are lower than in any other Company. All Orders addressed to him at the Belleville Post Office will receive immediate attention. (24) W. H. V.

NEW BAKERY, PASTRY COOKING and CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

BUCE'S BUILDINGS, Corner of Front and Pinnacle Streets.

D. MCNEE, RESPECTFULLY

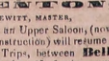
Successor to the late T. Bruce,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants and Gentry of Belleville and vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above premises; and in order to support the fame of BRUCE'S BREAD AND CRACKERS, he has secured the services of Mr. Andrew Bygdone, his late Foreman, so long and favorably known to the public. In addition to the Baking business, he is prepared to furnish PIC NICS and PARTIES, Dinners or Suppers, and every article in the Cooking or Pastry line. Boned Turkey, Pies and Tarts of all descriptions. Scotch Mutton Pies always on hand, 2s. per dozen. Pork and Veal do. made to order.

Belleville, Feb. 27, 1855. 27

Belleville Carriage Factory!

Murgatroyd's Patent



SUSPENSION CARRIAGE.

G. A. BROWN having purchased the patent for the manufacture of the above, is prepared to supply all orders for Carriages and Buggies with the

PATENT SUSPENSION SPRINGS.

These springs are suspended by their ends above and below the axles in combination with each other, consequently the jar experienced by the vehicle in passing over a moderately sized stone is scarcely perceptible.

For ease and durability they cannot be equalled, and must therefore supercede the elliptic and other springs.

Carriages, open and covered, always on hand. Repairing done with promptitude and despatch, for cash only.

G. A. B. tenders his thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and trusts by punctuality in business to merit a continuance of their favors. 26

TO LEASE.

THE Vacant ground lying between Meagher's and Bedford's.

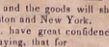
Also, the vacant lots on Front, Campbell, and Pinnacle streets. All on the Campbell Estate.

Also, the Shop at present occupied by Mr. John Mullett.

For particulars apply to Alex. Menzies Esq., Agent for the Estate, Rouge Hill P. O. (if by letter, post paid), or to M. Nulty, Belleville, Feb. 15th, 1856. 29

TRANSPORT—1856.

THE STEAMER



TRENTON,

H. DEWITT, MASTER,

FITTED out with an Upper Saloon, (now in course of construction) will resume her regular Weekly Trips, between **Belleville** and **Montreal**, for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight, immediately on the opening of navigation.

F. F. MCCUAIG & Co,
Proprietors.

Belleville, Feb. 22, 1856 29

BY-LAW No. 70.

A By-law to define the Quantity of Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors to be sold by Shop or Storekeepers, and to extend the Powers and Duties of Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment, and for other purposes.

Passed 13th March, 1856.

WHEREAS it is necessary to define the quantity of Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors to be sold by Shop or Storekeepers, and to extend the powers and duties of Inspectors of Houses of public entertainment.

Be it therefore enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Belleville, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that from and after the passing of this By law, it shall not be lawful for any Shop or Storekeeper to sell any less quantity than one gallon of Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors; provided firstly, that the said one gallon shall not be delivered to the purchaser in any less quantity than that permitted to be sold; provided secondly, that in case of sickness it shall be lawful for the said shop or storekeeper to sell Wine in any quantity required, upon the certificate of the Medical attendant.

2nd. Be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Tavern or Saloon keeper to sell Wine, Brandy, or other spirituous liquors in any quantity greater than the glass.

3rd. Be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any licensed Shop or Storekeeper to allow any Wine, Brandy, or other spirituous Liquors sold by him to be drunk within his shop or store, or within the building of which the shop or store is part.

4th. Be it further enacted, that no Licence hereafter be issued unless and until a Certificate be filed with the Inspectors, signed by two or more Magistrates of the community of the Town of Belleville, to the effect that the person named therein is a person of good and sober habits, and one who could be safely entrusted with a Licence under the By-Law.

5th. Be it further enacted, that when application shall be made for a Licence to keep a Saloon where one has not heretofore been kept, such application shall be made to the Town Council, who shall decide whether the applicant shall receive the Licence or not.

6th. Be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Tavern or Saloon keeper to transfer his Licence from the house for which such Licence was granted to any other house, until he has first obtained permission in writing from the Inspectors of Houses of public entertainment so to do.

7th. Be it further enacted, that any one contravening the provisions of this By-Law, shall upon conviction before the Mayor or other person or persons having authority pay a fine of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds, and in default of goods and chattels shall be subject to be confined in the common Gaol of the County for any period not less than five nor more than twenty days.

Signed, JOHN O'HARE,
Mayor of Belleville.

ROBT. M. ROY,
C. M. C.

W. KELLY

Has commenced Selling Off his Immense Stock of *Dry Goods and Groceries*

FOR CASH, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

LADIES AND FAMILIES in Town and Country, will find this A RARE OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING GREAT BARGAINS, as the whole will be Sold Without Reserve. ☞ Call, See, and Judge for yourselves, at

W. KELLY'S STORES, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

☞ Opposite the Victoria Buildings. ☜

☞ A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROOM PAPER VERY CHEAP. ☜

NO CREDIT GIVEN DURING THE CHEAP SALE. 24

W. Kelly engages to give every Cash customer the value of

One Dollar, for Four Shillings!

IN GOODS.

IMMENSE ARRIVALS OF *Fall and Winter Dry Goods,* AT THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, IN THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. ALEXANDER STEWART.

P. O'NEILL,

PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has now ready for inspection his extensive rich and varied stock of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

imported from the British, French and German Markets, and seeks public support on the same grounds and in favor of the same business principle which in his establishment *The Commercial House, Québec*, has been so eminently successful, namely, to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY, TO ASK BUT ONE PRICE,

and to mark the selling price in

Plain Figures upon every Article,

so that the simplest child can purchase on the same terms, and with as much security as the most experienced Buyer.

The subscriber's great experience and practical knowledge of business, together with his constant residence in the European Markets (which enables him to watch the different fluctuations of trade, and take advantage of every depreciation of price) gives him a facility for purchasing goods on such terms as few can compete with. The Cash principle, precluding the possibility of bad debts, leaves no necessity for increased profits, which credit houses must lay on, to cover their debts and losses.

To the public of Belleville he offers a full participation in all these advantages, by selling every description of Dry Goods in

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT LOWER IN PRICE than the same Goods can be had in other Houses.

To enumerate the stock would far outrun the limits of an advertisement, but a few of the leading articles in the different departments will serve to indicate its extent and variety.

FRENCH MERINOES, Coburgs, Alpacas, Orleans, Crapes, Vienna Cloth, Tartan, Cash Plaids, Silk Velvets, Plain and Brocaded Silks, Embroidered Dresses, &c.

SHAWLS—LONG and SQUARE—Rich Paisley and Filled Shawls, Woollen Plaid, Vienna Wool, Lama, Cashmere, &c. &c.

WOOLEN and MERINO HOSIERY—Gloves, Corsets, Worked Muslins, Chemisettes, Habit Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY and Fancy Trimmings in great variety. Plain and Fancy Buttons, Flannel, &c.

MANTLES, CLOAKS and CAPES.—A large assortment of the newest and most Fashionable Styles, direct from Paris in Superfine Cloth, Vecuna, Plush, Lion Skin, &c., with a variety of Children's Dresses, &c., &c.

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with Goods of a superior Class in Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelling, Carpetings, Drugget, Rugs, Worsted Mantle, Curtains, Damasks, &c. &c.

THE CLOTH DEPARTMENT contains large and well selected Stock of West of England and German Cloths, Black, Blue, and Medley Colours, Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Reversible Cloths, Mohairs, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweed, Linseys, &c. &c.

MUFFERS, SCARFS, Stocks, Gravat, Neck Ties, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Braces, Umbrellas, &c.

PLAIN and FANCY SHIRTS in great variety, of the newest and best patterns, and permanently made.

☞ *The Lowest Price marked in Plain Figures upon every Article!* ☜

NO SECOND PRICE.

Commercial House, Dec. 1st, 1855. 15

CHALLENGE!

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

I HAVE made an improvement on SASH SPRINGS, which for convenience, strength, and durability, surpasses all other Springs now in use.

I hereby Challenge any person in *Canada* or the *United States*, for the sum of $1,000, to produce an article to compete with it, and to hang the top and bottom Sashes of a window, each Sash to weigh 40 lbs. at least. The Springs are to be exposed to the weather and the Sashes to be hung in the presence of Eight competent persons. An equal number to be selected by each party, and their decision in the matter shall be deemed *conclusive*.

STEPHEN KEYES.

Belleville, Canada West, }
Feb. 7th, 1856. } 24

AMERICAN HOTEL,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has recently purchased the property occupied by Charles R. Milks, and formerly known as Munro's hotel, and has spared no pains in fitting up the premises to accommodate the public; he has also built a NEW BRICK STABLE, which will compare favorably with any in the County. ☞ Good accommodation for travellers, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

G. W. WRIGHT.

Belleville, Dec. 26, 1856 18

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOUSE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

JAMES FLEMING

BEGS to inform the public that he has leased the above premises, upon which has been erected Ovens, &c., necessary for the carrying on of the Baking and Confectionery business. He will therefore always keep on hand a good supply of Bread, Crackers, and Cakes of all kinds, together with a general assortment of Confectionary, which will be sold either by the wholesale or retail, at as reasonable rates as at any Shop in Canada.

Bread delivered at private houses when required.

Belleville, Nov. 21st, 1855. 14

WANTED,

FOR A YOUNG CHILD, A NURSE, who has had experience in the care of young children. Liberal Wages will be given. Apply at this Office.

Belleville, 26th Feb'y, 1856. 27

ONE WOMAN STRONGER THAN FIVE YOKE OF OXEN.—Miss Caulkins' History of Norwich states that Rev. Ephraim Judson, of Woodbury, Conn., was called to preach in the parish of Chelsea, some time in the last century. In one of his sermons on the excuses made by the guests who were invited to the wedding feast, he observed, that one had bought five yoke of oxen and civilly entreated to be excused; but the one who had married a wife replied absolutely he could not come. Hence learn, said the preacher, that one woman can pull harder than five yoke of Oxen!

New York, March 8th.—The fortification bill reported in the U. S. Senate to-day provides for expenditures in the State of New York as follows:

At Fort Richmond, at the Narrows, $100,000; Fort Schuyler, N. Y. harbor, $160,000; Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, $100,000; for the purchase of lands for defensive purposes at Staten Island, N. Y., $42,000; repairs of Fort Ontario, near Oswego, $6,000; repairs of Fort Niagara, $10,000; repairs of Fort Wood, Beldow's Island, N. York harbor, $10,000. The total appropriations made by this bill amount to $792,000.

"Grandma," said a little urchin, "your specks are upside down. Do you wear them thus to *see to sew?*"

"No, my dear," was the reply, "I wear them *so to see*."

GENERAL LITERARY AGENCY.

DANIEL F. OAKEY, Bookseller, Publisher, Printer, Stationer, &c., of the late firm of Patridge, Oakey & Co., having taken commodious premises in Paternoster Row, London, begs to offer his services as Commission Agent or Correspondent to any respectable house in either of the above trades, requiring to make purchases in, or to consign goods to, or to transact other business with, Great Britain. Large experience, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of printing, publishing, bookselling and stationery, in all their various departments, will enable Mr. Oakey to do full justice to those who may favor him with their commissions.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, and everything connected with literature and the fine arts, forwarded with regularity and despatch.

Literary Institutions, Merchants, and Shippers, supplied with miscellaneous book parcels on advantageous terms.

Letters and parcels should be addressed (free) to DANIEL F. OAKEY, Publisher, &c., 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, and all orders should contain a remittance or reference to England. 22

JAMES HARRISON,
Bookseller and Stationer
Front Street, Belleville, C. W.

THE Subscriber has just opened out his Winter Stock of new and valuable Goods, in every department of his Business, viz.

BOOKS.

Among which may be found the standard works of the day, including History, Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Engineering &c., &c. And several English editions of the most popular Works, bound in a variety of styles. He will also furnish any work in the Catalogue of the principal Publishing houses, and at the Publisher's prices.

STATIONERY.

In this department he is prepared to meet the wants of the Public. The stock of Paper is not excelled by any similar Establishment in Canada. Portfolios, Drawing Paper, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Ink stands, Bristol Board, Chessmen and Boards, Stamps, Blank Books, Memorandums, Diaries, &c., and almost every other article pertaining to the Stationery department, kept in abundance.

PICTURES.

Pictures and Gilt Mouldings kept in great variety, and Pictures framed to order.

MUSIC.

Constantly on hand a large variety of Sheet Music, and will procure on the shortest notice any new Music that may appear.

Musical Instruments,

Pianos, Melodeons, Violins, Flageolettes, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionetts, Fifes and Piccolis. Violin and Guitar Strings.

JEWELRY.

To this department new Stock is being continually added, of the newest and latest styles.

FANCY GOODS.

In almost endless variety, comprising new and splendid varieties of China, Porcelain Glass, and Bohemian Vases, Card Baskets, Toilet Stands, &c. Berlin Wool and Patterns, Silk and Cotton Floss, Moravian Cotton, &c. Purses, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Clocks, Papier Mache Ware, Trays, Stands, &c., &c. Any or all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books now used in the Schools, constantly on hand, as well as a good supply of School requisites.

BOOK BINDING

Carried on more extensively than ever; having one of the best Binderies in the Province, and none but first class tools and first class workmen employed, I have no hesitation in saying that work can be done as well as in any other establishment in Canada.—Blank Books with ruled or printed headings in any conceivable shape, done with neatness and despatch.

16 JAMES HARRISON.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.
PREPARED by LYMAN & Co., MONTREAL.

THIS Powder, composed of the most innocent aromatic substances, is made from the original receipt of Dr. ELLIOT, of Montreal, and is the result of many years of experience and observation, acquired in a large dental practice.

It has for its principal object the preservation of the teeth and gums in a perfect state of health; it removes tartar and prevents the teeth from becoming discolored and loose. It removes the odour of a cigar, and unpleasant taste remaining after fever, it imparts fragrance to the breath and renders artificial teeth sweet and clean.

Since the first introduction of this Dentrifice, the demand has been steadily increasing. All who have used it, testify to its excellent and agreeable qualities. The following are submitted as showing the high estimation in which it is held:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.—To all who value good teeth, we recommend the use of this Dentifrice, prepared and sold by S. J. Lyman & Co., Place d'Armes, Montreal.—*True Witness.*

E. CHANDLER,
Agent, Belleville.

Who has constantly on hand a Large Assortment of Toilette Articles, including Tooth, Hair, Flesh, and Nail Brushes. 21-6m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, and having been purchased in the best markets, feels satisfied he can sell the same quality of Goods upon as reasonable terms, if not a shade cheaper, than any other House in town, although not willing to humbug about selling at cost. Call and Judge for yourselves.

ALEX. JUDD.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which has been purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold cheap. Before purchasing, call and examine my stock and prices.

750 COATS, from 5s. to 50s.
360 PANTS, from 4s. to 25s.
1250 VESTS, from 2s 9d to 15s.

ALEX. JUDD.
Belleville, May 21st, 1855. 39

DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE.

Pleasanter and more effective in the Cure of Diseases than any Remedy ever discovered. Cures without purging or nauseating. Can be taken at any time without hinderance from business. Equal in Flavor to the richest imported Wine, and put up in large Bottles for One Dollar.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable that although the Press have at all times studiously avoided speaking in favor of Patent Medicines, yet the Medical qualities of the "Forest Wine and Pills" have attracted its attention, and we find it setting forth the merits of these Remedies in unqualified terms in every part of our country.

From the Editorial Department of the Wellsville (Ohio) Patriot, of July 3d, 1855.

"Halsey's Forest Wine."—So universally is this Medicine approved of in this locality, and so rapidly has been its sale within the past three months, it being a never failing remedy for nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, that Mr. Baker, (druggist of this town), was compelled to re-order in a much shorter time than is usual in the case of many other Patent Medicines. The Forest Wine is destined from its excellent medical qualities, to become more popular than was ever any other Medicine.

From the Havana (N. Y.) Journal, of March 24th, 85.

Halsey's Forest Wine.—This Wine is manufactured entirely from Medical Plants and Roots, and while it is quite equal in flavor to any imported, it is one of the best Medical formulas known.

From the Clyde (N. Y.) Times of Oct. 15th, 1855.

Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.—This Wine is an article which by experience we can recommend in the highest terms.

Extract of a Letter from the Editor of the Niagara River Pilot.

Tonawanda, N. Y., June 7th, 1855.

Dr G. W. Halsey,—Mr. Stanley, druggist of this place, has sold a great deal of "Forest Wine and Pills," and I am pleased to learn that they are universally commended for our most common disease Ague and Fever.

S. S. PACKARD, Editor of the Pilot.

Saved from being Maimed for Life.

In July last Mrs. Maloney of this city, called me in a dreadful state of excitement, and stated her son had been taking my Pills for a Tumor, with which he had been afflicted for seven years, and that since he began to take them it had broken out in a large ulcer. I bade her not be alarmed, that I had confidence the remedies would cure her son if he would continue them. On examination I found the Tumor of enormous size, extending nearly round the youth's leg above the knee, on which an ulcer had formed as large as the palm of the hand. The mother informed me that the tumor had been growing for seven years, that she had employed several Physicians, each of whom in turn gave up stating the case incurable. I advised her son to take the Pills every night on retiring, and to take a little of the Wine three times a day. Closely adhering to this advice, in a few weeks, to the great joy of the mother, the youth began to improve, and in six weeks after she called and informed me that he was well and taken a situation in a store.

We have given this statement at the request of Mrs. Mahoney, who resides at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, where every one may witness in the person of her son scars of the horrible disease, which for seven years had bid defiance to the skill of Physicians and every earthly remedy.

Shocking Case of Rheumatism Cured in three Weeks.

New York, July 15th, 1855.

DR. G. W. HALSEY.—I reside at 32 Vestry st., in this city. During the last two years I have been so bad with the Rheumatism that my friends told me I could not stand it through the coming winter. My legs were dreadfully swollen, and I suffered excruciating pain. In this situation I procured your Forest Remedies, and took both the Pills and the Wine according to the directions. In about a week I began to experience their good effects, and in 3 weeks I was able to go to work, which I had not done for eight months before.

M. LINCH, 32 Vesey st., N. Y.

Long standing Cough, General Debility and Dropsical Disorder.

CURED AT 25 AVENUE, C. NEW YORK.

DR. HALSEY, New York, Aug. 10, 1855.

Dear Sir:—My wife has been severely troubled with a cough more than six years; more or less during the time she has been attended by the Doctors, but never got any permanent relief until she took your Forest Wine and Pills. She has now taken one bottle of the Wine and less than a box of the Pills, which have so far restored her that I indulge the hope that as much more will complete the cure. My daughter also has been cured of General Debility and Dropsy by the use of the Forest Remedies.

WM. BROWN, 25 Avenue C.

The Forest Wine and Pills are Sovereign Remedies for all the following complaints, and it should be understood that it is the medical influence of both Remedies *acting together* in the blood which exert the wonderful effects in the cure of obstinate diseases. Although the Pills alone are a *never failing* Remedy in all such cases as require only purgatives, yet in Chronic Diseases both the Wine and Pills are absolutely necessary.

The Forest Wine and Pills are warranted to Cure the most severe Colds, Coughs, and Pain in the Breast, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and Gout. The Wine and Pills cure the Fever and Ague, for which complaint they have acquired a high reputation. Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Humor, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Debility, Night Sweats, and Weakly State of the Constitution, Bilious Disorders, Foul Stomach and Morbid condition of the Bowels, Headaches, Nervous Disorders and General derangement of the System. Affections of the Bladder, Bronchitis, Bilious Colic, Bowel Complaints, Dropsy, Flatulency, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Bones, Scrofula, and all other complaints which arise from Impure Blood and Disordered State of the System.

My Forest wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars; Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. Procure your Forest Wine and Pills of my regular advertised agents, which will be the best guarantee against counterfeits and spurious articles. General Depot, No. 64 Walker St., New York. Appointed Agents,—in Belleville, E. Holden & Co., and E. Chandler. Picton, C. Haight; Chapman & Striker. 2

LOYALL'S STEAM FLOURING MILL AND GENERAL FLOUR & FEED STORE

MR LOYALL returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the very liberal support which he has received since he commenced business, and assures his customers that he continues to keep on hand, at his Old Stand, all articles necessary a complete

FLOUR & FEED STORE,

all of which are of the best quality, at the same prices as at his New Steam Flouring Mill, which he has erected in Belleville, and is now ready for work.

Cash paid for Wheat and all kinds of Grain.

He also keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

of all descriptions, which he will sell the lowest prices for Cash only.

PETER LOYALL.
Belleville, 1st Jan., 1856. 2.

IN STIRLING.
FOR SALE or TO BE LET,

THAT VALUABLE property known as "*WARD'S CORNERS,*" upon which is erected a splendid

Two Story Brick Building,

comprising one of the best finished MERCHANT SHOPS in the County, and a Dwelling. The property is the best locality for business in the rising village of Stirling, being situated at the terminus of the Marmora, Madoc, Frankford and Belleville Macadamized roads, and is an opportunity for Mercantile men seldom offered.

Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN M. WARD.
Stirling, Nov. 20, 1855. 13

C. C. Summons's and Common Pleas do Just Printed and For Sale at this Office.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURES,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!
THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN!
Not a particle of Mercury in it!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald-head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great remedy which has become so rapidly and so justly celebrated for its extraordinary efficacy in relieving and curing many of the most obstinate and terrible forms of disease with which mankind is afflicted, is now offered to the public, with the confident assurance that no MEDICAL DISCOVERY ever made has been so eminently successful in curing SCROFULA, and ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The proprietors are receiving by every mail most flattering and astonishing details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best Physicians had been tried in vain.

Its power over the BLOOD is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impurity of that great SEAT OF LIFE, have been relieved and cured without a single failure out of the thousand who have used it. Carter's Spanish Mixture contains no Mercury, Opium, Arsenic, or any dangerous drugs, but is composed of Roots and Herbs, combined with other ingredients of known virtue, and may be given to the youngest infant or most debilitated invalid, without the least possible hesitation.

We have only room for short extracts from the volumes of testimony in our possession, and all from gentlemen from the highest respectability, well known in their various localities. Please read for yourselves.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for diseases of the blood. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequalled by any other preparation.—[Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

The Hon. Jno. M. Botts, of Va., says he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture, FROM ACTUAL PERSONAL OBSERVATION of its remarkable curative powers for the diseases in which it is used.

We have been cured of a violent and protracted Liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We know it to be all it professes.—[Ed. Southside Democrat, Petersburg, Va.

We have found from personal trial, that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a truly valuable medicine.—[Ed Vergennes Independent, Vt.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—A person in our employ was cured of Scrofula of a virulent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed. Other cures which have come under our own observation, proves tous conclusively, that it is really a valuable medicinal agent. We take great pleasure in calling the attention of the afflicted to its merits.—[Richmond Republican.

WM. S. BEERS & Co. Prop'rs,
No. 304 Broadway, New York.

☞Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale by all the druggists in Canada, and by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & Co., C. G. LeVesconte, Belleville. 9

LANDS FOR SALE.

RAWDON.

North ½ of 13 in 9th concession.
East ½ of 17 in 13th do
Lot 4 in 12th do
7 in 12th do
3 in 12th do
1 in 13th do
6 in 14th do
7 in 14th do
16 in 14th do
11 in 6th do

HUNGERFORD.

South ½ of 6 in 14th concession.
West ½ of 29 in 1st do
18 in 1st do
22 in 1st do
15 in 1st do
33 in 4th do
25 in 4th do
28 in 4th do
31 in 5th do

SIDNEY.

Lot 6 in the 8th concession.
1 in the 5th do
East ½ Lot A, 3rd con'n Gore.

HUNTINGDON.

Lot 11 in 10th concession,
12 in 10th do
East ½ of 7 in 11th do
12 in 11th do

BRIGHTON.

One-fourth of an acre in the Village.

CRAMAHE.

South ½ 5 in 4th concession.
S-W. ¼ of 13 in 2nd do

PERCY.

Lot 21 in 10th concession.
1 acre on the East part of Lot 17 in 2nd concession, called "Puffer's Tavern."

RICHMOND.

Lot 20, in the 10th concession.
21, in do do

TRENTON.—A Village Lot.

Town Lot in the Village of Northport, Prince Edward County, with two frame Dwelling Houses thereon.

Town Lot in the Village of Watertown, Township of Sidney, with large Dwelling House and out buildings thereon.

MARMORA.—Lot 2 in 3rd con'n.

BELLEVILLE.—Water Lot D, on the Moira.

For particulars apply to
ROSS & BELL.
January, 1855. 21

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined upon opening an office in this town for Engineering, Surveying, Land Agency, &c. beg most respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. R. ELMORE,
F. F. BOOTH.

References are kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:

JOHN W. TATE ESQ., *Civil Engineer.*
G. BENJAMIN ESQ., *Warden Co Hastings.*
JOHN O'HARE ESQ., *Mayor of Belleville.*
B. F. DAVY ESQ.
BILLA FLINT ESQ., *M. P. P.*
W. SMART ESQ., *Judge Co. Court.*
W. H. PONTON ESQ., *Registrar.*
MESSRS. ROSS & BELL, *Barristers.*
LEWIS WALLBRIDGE ESQ., *Barrister.*
P. V. ELMORE ESQ., *P. L. S.*

Belleville, May 7th, 1855. 37

Belleville Book Store.

CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1856, Maclear & Co's (late Scobie's) Canadian Almanac for 1856 just received.

CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1856, price 3d.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE FARMER AND GARDINER, for 1s.3d. The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, and Cultivator Almanac for 1856; containing practical suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist, embellished with one hundred and fifty engravings including Horses, Farm-buildings, Implements, Domestic Animals, Fruit, Flowers, &c., by J. J. Thomas. Price 1s. 3d. For sale by

E. DUFF & Co.
Belleville, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 23

JUST RECEIVED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, HIS
WINTER STOCK
—OF—
GROCCERIES,

CONSISTING *IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, Viz:*

20 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Refined loaf Sugar,
100 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
50 " Molasses,
10 " Honey Syrup,
25 Chests Young Tea,
25 " Twankay Tea,
10 " Old Hyson do,
10 " Gunpowder do,
30 Catties Young Hyson Tea, very fine for family use,
20 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Raisins,
10 Drums Sultana Raisins,
20 Jars Prunes,
20 Boxes Candied Citron, Orange & Lemon Peel.
50 Doz Corn Brooms,
5 Bbls. Oatmeal,
3 " Bath Brick,
150 Jars Mustard,
20 boxes Starch,
20 doz Bottles Mixed Mustard,
2 doz. Packages Gelatine,
5 doz Bottles Salad Oil,
10 doz Stoughton Bitters,
5 doz French Capers,
20 Hhds. Brandy,
6 Hhds. Gin,
3 Casks Jamaica Spirits,
25 Cases Brandy,
10 Hhds. Port Wine,
10 Hhds. Sherry do
2 Hhds. Old Tom Gin,
5 Cases do do
20 Bbls London Porter,
20 Bbls Burton Ale,
50 Baskets Champagne,
30 Boxes Belmont Candles,
20 Boxes English Soap,
5 Tierces Rice,
2 Tierces Currants,
5 Bbls English Pickles,
20 Quintals Codfish,
10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings,
5 Bbls North Shore Salmon,
20 Bags Nuts,
10 Bags Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
2 Cases Currie Powder,
100 lbs Nutmegs,
200 Tins Sardines,
200 Tins Lobsters,
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,
5 doz Pepper Sauce,
10 doz Boxes Table Salt,
3 Kegs Baking Soda,
5 Kegs Saleratus,
10 dox Patent Pails,
100 doz Bedcords,
20 doz Washboards,
5 doz Mats,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
50 lbs Cloves,
5 lbs Mace,
2 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes Sago,
20 lbs White Pepper,
10 Bbls Vinegar, &c., &c.

CANTON TEA STORE,
FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.
JBMES BLACKLOCK.
December 13, 1855. 16

Just Received at the
Belleville Book Store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPIER MACHE WRITING DESKS, WORKBOXES, and PORTFOLIOS:

—ALSO—

Rosewood Writing Desks, and Work Boxes. Gent's Portable Leather Writing Desks.

E. DUFF & CO.,
No. 3 Hmbly's Buildings.

E. DUFF & CO. have just received:—The Works of Charles Lamb, with a sketch of his Life and Final Memorials, by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, one of his executors. 2 vols. cloth price 10s.

Lily, a Novel, by the author of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," price 5s.

Miss Bunkley's Book. The Testimony of an escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmetsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the U. S., by Josephine M. Bunkley, price 5s.

A view of the Scripture Revelations, respecting Good and Evil Angels. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Price 3s 6d.

Self Culture in Reading, Speaking and Conversation, designed for the use of Schools, Colleges, and home instruction, by Wm. Sherwood.

Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and Beautiful Engravings. Parts 1 to 4, in one vol. cl., 5s.

And a fresh supply of the following:—

Christian Theism; the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence and character of the Supreme Being, by Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. Price 6s 3d. 23

STEAM SAW MILLS.

I WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the under-mentioned Steam Saw Mill machinery, which I am prepared to furnish as follows:—

10 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, with Iron Chimney &c., complete...... £180
16 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler, as above...... 275
25 Horse High Pressure Engine and Boiler...... 375
25 Horse Portable Engine bolted to a Locomotive Boiler ready to put steam on....... 450
Circular Saw Mill on a cast-iron Frame with Pullies, Feed-Gear, Racks, Rails, Head-blocks, &c., complete except Saws. 60

All of the above Engines are warranted to work to double the power stated, and to be strong and durable machines.

Remember, with these Mills your fuel costs nothing, as all my Boilers are furnished with Blast Draft, and will make ample steam with the sawdust, &c. You have a constant and steady power all the year round. You can choose your location with facilities for shipping. You can start without the expense of any buildings. The quality turned out of my shop is well known, and I can refer with satisfaction to the following among the largest and most successful Steam Saw Mills in the country, the Engines, &c., of which were built and erected by me:—

Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s, Trenton; Bytown Steam Saw Mill, Joseph Aumond, Esq.; and Hadlow Cove Saw Mill, Wm. E. Price, Esq., Quebec, —the latter the largest Land Engine at work in British America.

E. E. GILBERT, Beaver Foundry,
West end St. Joseph St., Montreal.
Dec. 27, 1855. 19 12

UNDERTAKER.
THOS. HARDY

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the County generaly, that he has purchased the Stock of COFFINS &c. belonging to John McKay, Undertaker, and that he is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, at the shortest notice. He also begs to inform them, that he is prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds and qualities, to suit customers.

N. B.—The Hearse will be in attendance when required.

TERMS MODERATE.
Belleville, Dec'r, 1855. 15

New Establishment.
READY MADE CLOTHING
—AT—
BELLEVILLE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public that they have opened a READY MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, in **No. 4,** Hambly's Block, Bridge Street, where they would be happy to exhibit to this community one of the best Stocks of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in Canada West. The Stock was got up by themselves, mainly for the Retail Trade, and is made of

Best Materials, and in the Latest Styles, and will be sold for CASH ONLY, at Very Low Prices.

Their Stock consists of Over-coats of all kinds, Frock, Sack, and Business Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Collars, Cravats, &c. &c.

In short everything pertaining to a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE, will be found in this Stock. All they ask is an examination of their Goods, feeling sure that no one who wishes to purchase will go away thinking to do better elsewhere.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

B. C. SCOVILL & Co.
Belleville, October, 1855, 9

CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER OMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most sceptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 90 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY HIS PHYSICIANS—YET CURED BY THE GERMAN BITTERS.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand.

Respectfully, JOHN G. CARRYL.

BAIRD & LOTHRIDGE say:

IRVING, Chautauque co., N.Y. June 7, 1854.—"A few days since we purchased a bottle of the German Bitters, in Buffalo, for one of our customers, and it gave such good satisfaction, that he will want a half dozen more. A number of his neighbors also wish to get some; you would therefore oblige us by sending a supply to our address."

J. D. SPRING says:

BROCKPORT, Monroe co., N.Y., Feb, 28, 1855.—"Send me a fresh supply of Bitters immediately. It gives the very best satisfaction. One gentleman had been troubled with the Dyspepsia for a long time, and spent the most of last summer at a noted Water Cure establishment, but found no relief whatever until he used the Bitters. He is entirely cured."

REV. T. P. PEISTER says:

NEW BROOKLYN, N.Y. Oct. 5, 1853.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir,—"I request you to send me by the first opportunity three bottles of 'Hoofland's German Bitters,' and I am pleased to state that the Bitters have cured different persons of my acquaintance, when physicians' help was without effect, especially in Hemorrhoidal cases, (bleeding piles,) the effect and cure was sure and certain."

DR. SAM'L. R. CLARK says:

OXFORD, Chenango co., N.Y., Oct. 27, 1854.

"On receipt of this, please send me one gross of the German Bitters. I never saw anything in my life sell as these Bitters do. If the sale is any criterion, they must be the 'great desideratum' in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c."

JOHN P. TRACY says:

BUFFALO, N.Y. June 15, 1853.

"About nine weeks ago, in the town of Geneva, Ohio, I purchased a bottle of your Bitters for Liver Complaint that I had dreadfully bad at that time, and with the Bitters I was handed a box of your Tar Ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I must honestly confess that in twenty-four hours I received more relief than the united skill of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America were able to accomplish for me."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system. 16

Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canada, and by C.G. Le Vesconte, M. Sawyer, and R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

FUR CAP
MANUFACTORY, Front St. Belleville, a few Doors south of the Bank of Montreal.
JOSEPH CHILVER

HAVING removed to the above premises, begs to inform the public that he has now on hand an extensive stock of FURS, of all descriptions, consisting in part of

Otter, Seal, Beaver, Neuter, Astracan, Siberian Lamb, (Black and Grey,) Mink and Martin, Caps, Boas, Gauntletts, Mits, Victorines, Cuffs, &c. &c.

With a large assortment of Common Furs. He is also manufacturing and prepared to make to order any article in the above line.

A supply of Hats and Cloth Caps, on hand. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash. All Articles Warranted.

Cash paid for all kinds of hatting and shipping furs.

JOSEPH CHILVER.
Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1854. 5

JOHN LEWIS,



Hastings Commercial Buildings,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
ENGLISH, AMERICAN & GERMAN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Anvils, Axes, Adzes, Axles, Awls, Augurs
Brass goods, brushes, bed screws Brit. ware
Chains, castors, candlest'ks, chisels, cutlery
Dinner knives, door springs, dog's collars,
Enamelled ware, emery, e. paper & cloth,
Files, fry pans, fire irons, flints, fenders,
Guns, glue, grid irons, German silver ware,
Hammers, hinges, handles, hooks & staples,
Iron, an assortment of Scotch, English, &c
Knives and forks, keys, key rings, kettles,
Locks, latches, lamps, lead, lead pipes &c.
Mats, mallets, measuring tapes, mortars,
Nails, needles, nut crackers, nippers, &c.
Oil, oakum, oil stone, ox balls, ovens,
Planes, pully blocks, plyers, plated ware,
Rules, rivets, razors & strops, rotten stone,
Saws, steel, saddlery, steel yards, stocks &c.
Tools of all descriptions, tacks, twine, traps
Vices, varnish, violin strings, urns,
Wire, wire work, whips, weights, washers,
Zinc in sheet or pig.

Belleville, January, 1855. 21

WM. NORTHGRAVES,
Watch and Clock Maker,
OPPOSITE L. GRANT'S STORE,
Front St., Belleville,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a well assorted stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell cheap, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva Patent Lever Cylinder and Verge escapements, Jewelry &c. &c.

ALSO, a large stock of Watch materials, consisting of Glasses, Dials, Hands, Springs, Chains, &c.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned, and warranted at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Belleville, June, 1855. 41

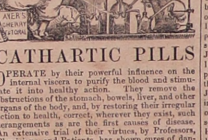
M. NULTY,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons and customers, for the liberal support received from them for the last seven years, in the Auction and Commission business.—He has now to inform them, and the public generally, that he has rented those spacious premises in Front Street, Belleville, formerly occupied by

MR. D. C. CURTIS,

where he will be able to carry on his business with greater advantage to himself, and his numerous customers, and he hopes by industry and punctuality, to merit that patronage that has hitherto been given him he is at all times prepared to make liberal advances on Goods consigned to him for actual sale. All business intrusted to him will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

22 M. NULTY, *A. B. & C. M.*



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.,
AND SOLD BY
all Druggists in Canada. 28 4

QUEEN'S VISIT to BELLVILLE,
TO SEE THE NEW
HARDWARE STORE,
IN THE
Victoria Buildings!

M. GILLEN,
LATE CLERK OF A. A. CAMPBELL.
HAVING OPENED AN EXTENSIVE & WELL SELECTED
STOCK OF HARDWARE,
IN THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY
P. O'NEILL, VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

Solicits a share of the patronage of the Town and Country. His stock upon inspection, will be found inferior to none in Town, having been selected by himself after 17 years experience in the Business.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY FILLED.

☞ Remember Gillen's Hardware Store, Victoria Buildings, Front-St., Belleville, September 22nd, 1855.

ARCHITECTURE.

W. MONKHOUSE wishes to notify the Public of Belleville and vicinity, that he has removed his Office to **VICTORIA BUILDINGS** over Dr. Relyea's Destistry, and is now ready to furnish **Plans** and **Specifications** for Buildings in every variety of Style.

Mechanics taught Architectural Drawing.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 18

TO LET.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN BLEECKER'S Grove, formerly occupied by David Smith.

Apply to A. R. DOUGALL
Belleville, Jan. 15, 1856. 21

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To Wit.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
The Bank of Upper Canada, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS.
James Lewis, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W. Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE COMMON PEEAS.
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Henry Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,
Allan Gilmour, Plaintiff,
vs.
William W Meyers and Adam Heory Meyers, Defendants.

IN THE QUEEN'S BEECH,
John Brooks, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Wallbridge Meyers, Defendant.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
Sheldon Hawley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Adam Henry Meyers, Defendant.

BY virtue of the above Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed against the lands and tenements of the above named Defendants, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants or either of them, of, in or to Lot number seven in the second concession of the Township of Thurlow and County of Hastings; Lots 11, 12, 18, 19, 26, 27, as shewn on the Commercial Bank plan of part of Lot number two in the first concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, as laid out by J. J. Haslett, P. L. S. Also Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 on Willard's Block, being a part of Lot number two in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, according to a plan by J J Haslett, P L S. Also part of Lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Murray, on the east side of the River Trent, more fully described by a Deed of bargain and sale from Sheldon Hawley to Abraham W. Meyers, dated 23rd April 1846; also Lots numbers 2 and 3 in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton; also the village Lot in Trenton devised by will of A. H Meyers deceased, to Justice Holloway Meyers, with the appurtenances; also another village Lot in Trenton, purchased by said Adam H Meyers deceased from Jon McAulay at the mouth of the River Trent, and devised by the will of said A. H Meyers to Justice Holloway Meyers; also in Lots 1 and 6 in the first concession of the Township of Murray, now in Trenton, and the east half of Lot 3 in broken concession A, devised by said A. H Meyers, deceased, to his seven children as tenants in common; also Lots numbers two and three and the easterly part of Lot number one, in the broken front in front of the first concession of the Township of Sidney, more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one James Young; also Lot number eight in the first concession of Sidney, and the broken front in front thereof; also the plot of Hanover, being composed of a broken fragment of Lot number two in the first concession of Murray, now in Trenton, granted by the Crown to Eliakim Weller, and by him conveyed to A. H Meyers, deceased; also Lot number 16, 1st con'n Elzevir; also W½ of Lot No 20, 8th con'n Marmora; also Lot number 4, 1st con'n Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also Lot No 6, 5th con'n Hungerford; also Lot No 3, 3rd con'n Thurlow; also Lot No. 6, 1st con'n Huntingdon; also W½ 11, in the Broken front of Thurlow; also N½ 3, 2d con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 31, 8th con'n Thurlow; also Lot No 5, 1st con Sidney, and broken front in front thereof; also the following Lots in the village of Anwood in the County of Hastings, viz. 138, 139, 140 on the north side of King street; Lot number 142 in rear of Lot No 138; Lot No 141 in rear of said Lot number 139, and broken Lot in rear of 140—the said last three Lots being on the south-west of Heber street; also Lot No 18 in the 2nd con'n Hungerford; also the rear halves of Lots numbers 2 and 3, in the first concession of the Township of Sidney and County of Hastings.

All which property I will offer for sale at my office in Belleville, on Saturday the 19th day of April 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 12th January, 1856. *Sheriff.* 21

FURS, FURS,
—AT THE—
Montreal Fur Store!
SIGN OF THE BIG HAT.
OPPOSITE FANNING'S HOTEL,
FRONT STREET.

THE Largest and most extensive assortment ever offered in Belleville.

The Ladies' Department

will consist of Stone Martin, Mink, Sable Canada Martin, Grey Squirrel, Real Pitch, Musquash, Rock Martin, Boas, Victorines Muffs, Gauntletts, &c., &c.

The Gentlemen's

of Caps, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., manufactured from Otter, Martin, South Sea Seal, Natural Seal, Astracan, Fisher, Beaver, Mink, German Mink, Sable, Shetland Seal, and other Furs.

Sleigh Robes, and Aprons.
Children's Fancy Hats and Caps.
Repairs neatly executed.

All orders from Town and Country faithfully attended to by

JOHN H. MERCKELL.

Highest price paid in Cash for Shipping Furs.

Belleville, Oct. 30th, 1855. 10